THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 55,533—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10860
22nd "	EGYPT	7975	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7933
17th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
26th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10852
1st July	HIMALAYA	6958	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
15th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10609
29th "	EGYPT	7975	.....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES: Booked without charge.
BERTHS: Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS: Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK: Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE: Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS: Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

Special Programme of Sailings arranged by

ELLERMAN'S LINES OF STEAMERS.

"CITY" AND "HALL"

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI (12th December, 1911.)

OUTWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Liverpool about,	Continental Call. at	Continental Call. about,	Due Bombay about.
		1911		1911	1911
C Athens	5594	24 Aug	Naples	1 Sept.	16 Sept.
C York	7810	19 Sept	Marseilles	26 Sept.	11 Oct.
C Vienna	4672	30 Sept	Naples	9 Oct.	25 Oct.
C Beaucs	6972	7 Oct	....	....	29 Oct.
C London	9000	14 Oct	Marseilles	20 Oct.	4 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	28 Oct	Naples	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
C Lahore	7163	30 Oct	....	....	21 Nov.
New Steamer	7000	4 Nov	Naples	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
C Athens	5594	16 Nov	....	....	9 Dec.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO DELHI.

The Agents at Bombay will, when required, be pleased to render assistance to passengers in the way of transferring their baggage from steamer to Railway Station and securing their seats on trains. No charge will be made for these services.

HOMEWARDS

Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about	Due Marseilles about	Due Liverpool about
		1911	1912	1912	1912
C. Lahore	7160	16 Dec.	.....	2 Jan.	11 Jan.
New steamer	7000	30 Dec.	B. I.	2 Jan.	13 Jan.
C. Athens	5594	3 Jan.	12	.....	29 Jan.
C. Vienna	4672	13 Jan.	B. I.	16 Jan.	2 Feb.
C. York	7810	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	22 Feb.	2 Mar.
C. Ghazner	8529	28 Feb.	.....	16 Mar.	25 Mar.
Trafford Hall	5321	9 Mar.	12 Mar.	30 Mar.	9 Apl.
C. Calcutta	7512	23 Mar.	26 Mar.	11 April.	20 Apl.

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation also except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

HOMEWARDS ONLY.

	First Class Single from Rs.	First Class Return Rs.	Second Class from Rs.	Second Class Return Rs.
To Marseilles	378	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	909
" Liverpool	695	997	462	704

The above fares are applicable to passages from Bombay or Karachi and where steamers sail from one of these ports only free passages are given by connecting British India steamer if desired.

No Extras except for a very few special rooms. Electric Fans Free.

For berths and full particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co., BOMBAY.
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LTD. KARACHI.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 for a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections.

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon. 15th May	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 18th May	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 19th May	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND SUGREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 18th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Wednesday, the 17th May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Muttra," 4644 tons, sailing on or about 20th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

13th May, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th May 1911
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Austria	7533	J. Baicich	26th May.
China	6917	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobolt	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500*	
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545	" 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 864	" 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
Intermediate Class to London	" 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715	

*Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

*Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	...S. Cliunak ...	5895.....	25th May 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME. CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,863	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and-bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:— HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp,)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu.
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala, Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142, BOMBAY, W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager,

THE GIFT OF GIVING SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

IF you require something novel, something that "gets away" so to speak from the usual offerings of presents, there are sound reasons why the choice of cultivated people should fall on HAWKES' CUT GLASS.

Not only has HAWKES' CUT GLASS won first honours at every exposition of note within current memory, but in the cosmopolitan field of art it is not less distinguished. Among the finest CUT GLASS of the Age Hawkes' is acknowledged to be one of the artistic wares of the world. HAWKES' characteristics are uncommon ones. The cutting is clear, elegant, exact. The colour is the matchless, perfect white. Every design shows the imagination, poetry, and freedom of the artist.

We now have on exhibition a choice collection of

HAWKES' CUT GLASS

and which consists of specimens of the most beautiful things. If you are interested in the selection of a gift or in the further enhancement of your own table—the dining table, the toilet table, "the little table" where crystal and flower colour would lend a happy touch inspection would interest. If you have no immediate purchase in mind we would be equally pleased to introduce to you this department of our stock,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA.

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., GRAHAM'S BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

10,000 MILES

On one set of Dunlop Tyres!!! This is not an exceptional case but is one of many.

The letter was written by Mr. H. J. Bath of Badger Heath near Wolverhampton on Jan. 5, 1911, to Mr. Cureton, Managing Director of the Sunbean Motor Car Coy., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

"The Dunlop grooved tread tyres supplied with my 12-16 Sunbeam in December, 1909, have now run over 10,000 miles. . . I am selling the car with the tyres still on, so I don't know how much further they will do. I suppose you will take the credit for the car being light on the tyres, but the tyres must be made of good stuff, too, because they had a bad start, with 1,000 miles in the New Forest over unrolled flints. Needless to say, I shall have the same make of tyres on the new car."

DUNLOPS ARE THE BEST.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY

CAKES

WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY,
CHRISTENING.

OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

PEARSE & Co.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR,

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WE hereby given NOTICE that Mr. LIMJEE C. HIRJEE, is NO LONGER in our employ and has NO AUTHORITY to make PURCHASES, on our behalf.

W. CROWDER & Co., Ld.,
Agents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be REMOVED on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1911, to the Ground Floor of CARLTON HOUSE, Outram Road off Hornby Road, pending construction of New Premises at Church Gate Street.

Carlton House is next to the Cathedral Boys' High School.

Bombay, 9th May 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO SIMLA.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for two months, will be issued on any date during May, June and July, from BOMBAY, MHOW, NEEMUCH and NASIRABAD" to SIMLA, at the following REDUCED FARES :—

Stations.	Return fares. Rs. a. p.	Route by which available.
Bombay.....	128 10 0	Via Nagda Muttra Railway, Delhi and Saharanpur.,
Mhow.....	108 9 0	
Neemuch	95 14 0	Via Ajmer, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Nasirabad.....	85 13 0	

BOMBAY-SIMLA TIMINGS.—Leave Bombay 31·15 hours, arrive Simla 18·30 hours. Leave Simla 8·15 hours, arrive Bombay 7·15 hours. Time occupied 46 hours approximately. Corridor carriages, dining car, electric lights and fans on Bombay-Kalka service. Through carriage between Bombay and Kalka.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that DHARAMDAS NANJI, NARBADABAI, widow of NANJI BHAGWAN and RANCHORDAS NANJI, all of Bombay, Hindus, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the South side of the Bibi Jan Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 144 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and South by the properties of Shah Govindji Tulsidas, on the West by the property of Dr. Couteno and others, and on the North by the said Bibi Jan Street and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 792, and Street No. 1, and were formerly in the occupation or possession of Nanji Shagwan and are now in the occupation or possession of the Vendors.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1911.

PESTONJEE, RUSTIM KOLA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES.

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

ANOTHER MONSTER PROGRAMME OF NOVELTIES.

"A BOTTLE OF MILK."

A charming story dealing with an incident in the Siege of Paris 1870.

"THE MYSTERY OF LONELY GULCH."

A vivid description of Cowboy Life on the American Frontier.

"FOOLSHEAD"

Municipal Health Inspector. Are the drains wrong? If so, send for Foolshead. He finds out the error and incidentally suffers.

A scream of laughter and a full programme of Novelties.

TO-MORROW,
SUNDAY, MAY, 14TH
GRAND PRIZE SHOW
7 TO 8 P. M.
ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES given away.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
POPULAR PRICES.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—DAILY. 8 to 9 a. m.
EVENING do. :—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT do. :—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

TUESDAY, 16TH MAY,

DANCING
AND
SKATING
From 9-30 to Midnight.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 14TH May, at 11 A. M.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th May, at 11 a. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at, A. 4 Ordnance Quarters, third floor, opposite the Khatao Bhawan, near the Colaba Railway Station, very valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood French-polished and mahogany stained drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, made to order, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, rosewood cottage piano by Soundy, sideboard dumbwaiter, dining tables and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, tables and teapoys, iron single bedsteads, rich glass, crockery and plateware, table ornaments, rich carpets, curtains, ice box, etc., the property of Assistant Surgeon A. T. Torpy and others.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 13th May, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Official Liquidator Mr. J. Sanders Slater of the Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., large writing tables, glass door almyrahs, pigeon hole cupboards, chairs, paper racks, telephone cupboard, Chubb's safe 2 ft. 2ins. by 3ft. 2 ins. with stand, large iron safes with stands, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of chiffonier large drawing room cabinets, arms and without arm chairs, almyrah, dressing and washhand tables, writing tables, marble top table, brass and iron bedsteads, woollen bedsteads baba craddle, fruit dishes, vegetable dishes, tennis bats, one lot books, Milner's safes with stands, carpets, one frat saw traddle machine ironstove, etc.

One lot lawbooks.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, G. P. 1-2—2 bundles cot and mattress.

2 casks about 18 gross 2 and 3 grains bottles.

One case round rubber bars.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham in good order.

1 Lady's bicycle with stand in good order.

The property of a gentleman going home.

1 strong grey Australian pair.

1 bay Australian horse.

1 c. spring rubber tyred barouche.

1 c. spring rubber tyred brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Killachund Devchand and Manibhai Goculbhai and on account and risk of the mortgagor Merwanjee Jehangir Vakil under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated 23rd day of December, 1909, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, the following properties :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being portion of a large piece or parcel of land registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue, Old Nos. 87, 299, New Nos 748, 2037, Old Survey No. 19 and New Survey No. 7350, situate and being at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement, 3,752 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, dwelling-houses, and chawls standing thereon bearing Municipal Nos. as follows: D. Ward No. 11671, Street No. 1, D. Ward Nos. 1672-73, Street Nos 2, 221, 225 and 3, D. Ward No. 1675, Street No. 5, D. Ward Nos. 1676 (1) 1676 (2), Street Nos. 6, 6A, D. Ward No. 1677, Street No. 7, D. Ward No. 1678, Street No. 8, D. Ward No. 1669, Street 9, D. Ward No. 1680-81, Street No. 10811, D. Ward Nos. 1682, 1683 (1) Street Nos. 11 and 13 and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Shapurji Sorabji Mahimwala and partly by the property of Pochaji, on or towards the west partly by the property of Bai Motibai Nusserwanji Wadia and partly by the fire temple or Agiary premises belonging to the estate of Jehangir Bezanji deceased, on or towards the south by Girgaum Back Road aforesaid and on or towards the north by land belonging or appertaining to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Giedhurlal, Solicitors, at their Office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1911.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A CONTRACTOR, one with previous experience to bore artesian wells. Apply No. 2812, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PAINTER WANTED, to supervise Decorating Work. European preferred. State experience and salary required. Apply No. 2816 care of This Paper.

THE TRAVELLING WATCH.—It is fitted inside a leather case and is more convenient than a Carriage Clock, as it takes up no more room than a cigar-case. Catalogues sent free on application.—D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS, Watchmakers, Bombay.

A LADY'S BUGGIE, with a smart MARE and HARNESS, FOR SALE. Apply No. 2824, care of this Paper.

ON VIEW.—Asst-Surgeon Torpy and others' Valuable Furniture, Drawing Room Suite, Cottage Piano, etc., etc., at A 4 Ordnance Quarters, near Colaba Ry. Station. Sale on SUNDAY, 14th Inst., at 11 A.M.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW, on the Ridge Road, lately occupied by Hon. Justice Mr. Robertson, for period till September, 1911. Apply NAGINDAS BHAKTIDAS SAKAI, Deputy Head Shroff, Bank of Bombay.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses. Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

BLANKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama.
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,,	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,,	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOLLO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Chikalwadi, opposite Flour Mill, on the west side of Grant Road Station, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors, for the vendor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Forae land or ground, containing by admeasurement 597 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement, or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Chikalwadi Road, at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 23 and 24, and New No. 2 E and New 13527, 11 A Survey No. and assessed by the Municipality 7045, of Bombay, under Ward No. 3698 (7 A) and 3698 (7 B), and Street Nos. 1 F A and 7 H B, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the property, formerly of Washudeo Krishnarao but now of Beheram Merwan Beherman, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Ciriaco Caitano but now of Luis Caitan Perreira, on or towards the north by the Chikalwadi Road, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Dossibai Cowasji Jehangir Jassawalla but now of Zorostrian Buildings Society.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors for the vendor, at their office No. 5 Bell Lane, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following :—

By order of Trustees of late Bai Mongibai, widow of Khetisi Parmanand.

1 diamond necklace.
2 diamond rakhi.
1 small diamond necklace.
1 diamond shave.
1 diamond nose ring.
2 pearl earrings.
8 diamond beads.
1 pearl rose ring.

Beyond that gold wank set with diamond and emeralds, ring. bangles &c., &c.

On account of the concerned :—

On account of the consignor, the remaining lot of the hosiery :—

50 dozen mercerised handkerchiefs.
45 dozen gents' socks.
35 dozen lace black stockings.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
20 dozen different coloured tan stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.
3 Cashmere pieces 54 inches by 16 1-2, 54 inches by 20 and 54 inches by 35 1-2 yards.
14 dozen under shirts.
20 dozen bathing costumes.

On account of the concerned—

1 crate English crockery, consisting of flat and deep plates 9 1-2 inches to 10 1-2 inches, printed pattern (porcelain and semi-porcelain.)
1 crate English crockery, consisting of 30 dozen jugs, printed pattern and gold border.

On account of the concerned.—

100 bottles Vicker's ink.
1 bale old vests.

On account of the concerned—

50 dozen glass, flower vases, printed flower pattern red and blue flower tubes.

On account of the consignor. —

8 fire and thieves' proof Midland safes, sizes 27 in. to 32 in.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of 1 goods carrier tricycle, billiards, lamps, 1 Barlock typewriter, 1 American piano, etc.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY the 23rd day of May, 1911.

SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate between Kaji Street and Panjapole Street opposite Nalbazaar Police Station, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Sapurji Jehangir, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Fatmabai, widow of Shirajuddin bin Madar Miya Barbaray, Sheik Hasan bin Shirajuddin Barbaray, and others, the Mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of sale reversed to and vested in the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage with further advance bearing date the 17th day of November 1902, and made between one Hurjiwan Narandas of the first part, the above-named Mortgagors, of the 2nd part, and the said Mortgagee Shapurji Jehangir of the 3rd part, SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the premises at 4 30 o'clock (S. T) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or 6 ground, containing by admeasurement 115 — square 9 yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being between Kaji Street and Panjapole Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No, 90, and New No. 7402, Old Survey No. 1847, and New Survey No. 863, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6161, and Street Nos. 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118 and 81 and bounded as follows i. e. :—On or towards the East by the aforesaid Kaji Street, on or towards the West, by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the house of Haji Fakrudin Karnalkar and on or towards the South by the house of Moola Husain Skarbangi, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal. Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office, Prince Building, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th May, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S., and M. B. Subjects Annual Scholarship offered by Dr. S. K. Mullick, M.S.M.D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates) Rs. 30 and 25 (non-Matriculates). Apply to the DEAN, 191, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 13th May.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th May at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and latest design teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Wimbridge, Breslaur and others, rich Venetian, glassware, Crown Derby dinner set, best platedware, mahogonized telescopic dining-table, chairs, large mirror back side board, dinner waggon, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets and corner cabinets over mantle, suit of drawing room sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped teapoys, book case, bead chicks, majolica jardiniers, Parian, terracotta and bronze figures, brass teapoys and chairs, English iron and brass bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, zoonda almyrah in 5 pieces, clothes presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, writing table, revolving book case, surgical instruments, microscope, Joss's fan, miniature billiard table, Chubb's large safe, sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, refrigerator ice box, engravings, carved black wood furniture, Singapore cane furniture, Persian and Brussels carpets, Singers' Sewing Machine, marble pillars, handsome Parian busts on solid teakwood pillars, etc., the property of Major P. P. Kilkelly, I. M. S., proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th May, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as single and double almyrahs, cupboards, writing, dressing and washhand tables, grand square pianos, harmonium, typewriters, hook and hatstand office table, double harness, Gents' saddle, carriage lamps, sofas and chairs, double door large safe camera, phonographs.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.—23 bundles electric cable wire 70-40.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Rukhmanibai, widow of Atmaram Govindram, consisting of wardrobe with chest of drawers, silk cubnis, gold border pitambers, woollen shawls, turbans, Sheds, German silver vessels, copper and brass pots, etc.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

SALE OF 497 CASKS OF MOLASSES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Sedick Haji Hussein Insolv

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD
LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	14,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,545,000
BONUS DECLARED	7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries &c. &c.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates. Please write to the MANAGER, "INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MUDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO., Hummum Street, Fort.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate	Discount Rate
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 8	" 2 0
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.	
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 31 0
Half-yearly	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	" 10 12	" 9 0
Monthly	" 3 12	" 3 0
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette," see "Special Short & Serial Advertisements" Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to Boat Races, Steam Navigation, Hotels, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 10 per line.
Second insertion	" 8 "
Third insertion	" 6 "
Fourth insertion	" 4 "
Fifth and up to six	" 3 "
Minimum charge	" 1-0 do.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, M Jathabhoy; 40 bales wool, M Ratansey; 40 bales wool, H Mehta and Co; 40 cwts ghee, 10 cwts cocam and 10 cwts turmeric, W Graham and Co; 63 bales wool, Bombay Co; 240 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 15 bales wool, M Madan Gopal 40 bales wool H R M Jatha; 200 bales wool, B Hurbham, 70 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 27 bales wool, B Fajmal; 20 bales wool, M Balia.

Magician s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—210 cwts gum, P Jathabhoy; 2 cwts chillies and 177 cwts chutney, N K Jassawalla 5 cwts curry powder, Treacher and Co; 130 cwts horns, Janmahmad Rehmtoola 300 bales hemp M Nathoobhoy.

Umona s—5,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts cottonseed. Wagji Bacher.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—55 bales cotton, Prier De Saone and Co; 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton-fly, W Wolfand Sons.

Locksley Hall s—2,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Annaberg s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—1 bale carpets, Ramsutmal; 18 bales twist. S J David.

Locksley Hall s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bernham s—1,996 cwts cottonseed, Parikh Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bagdale s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, 2,001 cwts castorseed, William Blythe and Co.

Chyebasa s—165 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 3,146 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Langbank s—1,800 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Alpine s—2,340 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Clan MacNab s—16,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus.

Istrar s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 20 bales cotton, Glazebrook.

Clan MacNeil s—4,000 cwts linseed, K Dewchand.

Angus s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Annaberg s—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Corinthia s—7,000 cwts linseed, K Dewchand.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Cylisia s—490 cwts gum, S Coverji and Co; 57 bales cottton waste, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton waste, L K Muny; 650 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Dewchand; 21 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 290 cwts olibanum, 808 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

Hohenfels s—1 bale carpets, Samritmul; 200 bales cotton fly, J S Toddywalla; 100 bales hemp, K Visram.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, M Bhanji.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—10 cwts animal guts, A Meyer; 456 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Blaicheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—15 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—150 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—37 cwts olibanum, A Morarji; 12 cwts olibanum, J Dossa.

Ischia s—22 cwts fishmaws and 3 cwts fish fins, C Meghji; 7 cwts teelseed, R Canji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales twist, Framji Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cottou, N Fatehalli; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa; 700 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru s—1,100 bales cotton, M Basson Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 650 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

This week's programme will be found to contain some really excellent specimens of the photographer's art. The management are booming as the leading attraction, a very fine film entitled "A Bottle of Milk" which deals with a most interesting and pathetic scene in the Siege of Paris, 1870. Another popular picture, which has been very successful at home, is "The Mystery of Lonely Gulch," a story shewn in pictures giving daring feats by cowboys and a close and intimate realisation of American cowboy life. We have "Foolshead" this week once more with us and as a Municipal Health Inspector he is a rare source of fun. All the other films are up-to-date and a most enjoyable evening can be spent at the Novelty Theatre.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Direct Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Anoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Emx Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanghai Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1th May, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	...	...	..	...	...
Teheran	12	1	25 p.m.	1	21
Suez	12	2	30 p.m.	0	30

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charges. (29-6-09).

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamachi, Itres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (24-4-11).

Bhamo Route to China Right (12-5-11).

Turkish Route Right (12-5-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Telegrams in code for Haiti West Indies are prohibited (12-5-11).

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—A labourer named Karamat, aged 50, was working in the hold of the s. s. "Ula" yesterday morning, when his right fore arm got jammed between a sling and a stanchion, and was fractured. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOYNE—April 22, at 16 Grosvenor Gardens, S W, the Viscountess Boyne, of a son.

CARMICHAEL—April 15, at The Elms, East Hill, Wandsworth, the wife of Henry Carmichael, M B C M, of a son.

GIBBES—April 22, at 6 Washington House, Basil Street, S W, the wife of Capt Arthur Gibbes, of a son.

HENN—COLLINS—April 20, at 8 Cornwall Mansions, Kensington Court, W, the wife of Capt the Hon Richard Henn Collins, D S O, Royal Berkshire Regt, of a son.

VINCENT—April 22, at 20 Rostyn Avenue, Wembley, the wife of Dr J H Vincent, of a son.

BACKHOUSE—April 23, at Cromer, the wife of Major Miles R Backhouse, D S O, of a daughter.

EVERY—April 20, at 18 Rutland Court, S W, the wife of Sir Edward G Every, Bart., of a daughter.

JACKSON—April 21, at Green Royd, Brighouse, Yorks, the wife of Major A W H Jackson, of a daughter.

SAUMAN—April 21, at Strayles, New Milton, Hants, the wife of H F Sauman, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOURNE—MICHAEL—April 20, at Parish Church, Beccles, Stanly Bourne to Eileen Mary, daughter of Lieut-Col H J Michael, R A M C, retired.

BROWNE—TOMLIN—April 19, at Parish Church, Broadstairs, Major-Gen G F Browne, C B, D S O, to Harriet, widow of Capt Barkes Tomlin, late 1st King's Dragoon Guards.

FORBES—STRUTT—April 22, at Christ Church, Belper, Lieut William Stronach Foster Forbes, R N, son of Col John Foster Forbes, to Helen Margaret, daughter of G H rbert Strutt.

MITCHELL—SOUDAMORE—April 20, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, Robert Henry Mitchell to Winifred Heathcote, daughter of C I F W Soudamore.

RAYNSFORD—HERBERT-N—April 20, at the Church of St James the Less, Plymouth, Capt Richard M Raynsford, Leinster Regt, son of the late Col F N Raynsford, Madras Staff Corps, to Daphne Mildred, daughter of the late Col W W Pemberton, I S C.

DEATHS.

AUBREY-LETCHER—April 19, at Ellesborough Manor, Bucks, Emily Harriett, wife of Sir Lancelot Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart.

BLACKWOOD—April 23, at Bath, Beatrice Lucy, daughter of the late Sir Arthur Blackwood, K C B.

GREENACRE—April 22, at Durban, Natal, Sir Benjamin Greenacre, aged 77.

HACON—April 11, at Scarby Vicarage, Lincoln, the Rev Henry Hacon, sometime Indian chaplain, aged 76.

HOGE—April 18, at Dingwell Road, Croydon, Jessie Drothea Hoge, daughter of the late Capt William Hoge, R A.

OMMANNEY—April 20, at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, Whitefoord Ommanney, captain Royal Engineers.

SANDERSON—April 16, the wife of Col Arthur Sanderson, R A M C, of Joanville, Kings Cliff, Jersey, aged 61.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

HARDY—May 5, at Ossington Estate, Naduvattum, Nilgiris, to Mr and Mrs E Hardy, a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Balloting for a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council begins in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. and lasts until May 17.

Concert at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, 9-15 p.m.

Bohemian Concert, B. V. A. Club, 9-15 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attractions: "The Mystery of Lonely Gulch" and "Foolshead" as Municipal Health Respectres.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "When a speculator wins he don't stop till he loses and when he loses he can't stop till he wins."—G. H. Lorimer.

REPORTED THEFT.—One Laxman Premji, residing in Samuel Street, has reported to the police that between 4 and 5 p.m. on Thursday during his wife's absence from home a thief entered his room by removing the bars of a window and stole ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,929. The thief bolted the door of the room from the inside to prevent any one from coming in.

YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—The 6th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohamedan Association will be held on at 8-40 p.m., (S. T.) this evening at the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Mohammed Yousuf Nazim will give a finishing touch to his lecture on "Hafiz of Shiraz" in Urdu.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Kantanga" via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 16th instant, instead of to-day as previously notified.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bohemia" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel P. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March	Namur ... T Lane
A. Op. 101 No. 7	Humoreske ... Dvorak
B. Spanish Dance	An Evening in Toledo Schwelling
Grand Selection	Carmen No. 2 ... Bizet
Valse	Die Hydropaten ... Gung'l
Selection	The Balkan Princess Rubens
Boll Gavotte	Les Cloches de St Malo ... Rimmer
Selection	The Grand Military Tattoo ... Rogan

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., this evening:—

March	La Belle Italia ... Cameranas
Overture	Poet and Peasant ... Suppe
Valse	Lys'strat ... Lincke
Selection	The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Caprice	Characteristique Dance Negre ... Ascher
Selection	The Belle of New York ... Kerker
Polka	Gruss aus Murren ... Fetras

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 90th Borar Infantry, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

Selection	The Duchess of Dantzic ... Ivan Caryll
Waltz	The Choristers ... Bernard Phelps
Intermezzo	Cleopatra Flanegan ... Neal Moret
Selection	Butterflies ... J A Osborn
Dances	Henry VIII ... Edward German
Song	Topics ... Neal Moret
Two Step	A Coon Band Contest ... Arthur Pryor

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music at 6 p.m., this evening:—

March	Kwang Hsu ... Paul Lincke
Valse	Jeunesse Doree ... Waldteufel
Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana ... Mascagni
Descriptive Piece	A Hunting Scene ... Bucalossi
Mazurka	La Czarine ... Ganne
Characteristic Piece	A Mill in a Black Forest ... Eilenberg
Selection	A Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Valse	Lustige Bruder ... Vollstedt

THE TRUE WAY TO CELEBRATE THE CORONATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you will accord us the privilege, we would venture through you, to ask your readers to consider what is the only true way in which to celebrate the Coronation. We make that request on behalf and in the name of the Imperial Maritime League, which comprises now a large and swiftly-increasing number of educated men and women who are striving in deadly earnest to save their country. In a few weeks, from this date, London will be revisited by the pageantry of the past and stirred by the festivities of the present. Decorations and rejoicings will distinguish the moment and probably every appearance of boundless prosperity will be presented to the eye. Yet the country has received warnings such as probably no other land on earth (with the possible exception of the United States) would dare to disregard, both of grave peril which is instant and of other peril which will threaten it in the very near future. It has been admonished by its highest naval authority, Sir A. K. Wilson, the First Sea Lord, that there is grave danger in the event of war of the interruption of its ocean routes and of the destruction of its sea-borne trade. It has been warned by Lord Roberts and by nearly every other independent military authority who exists, that its military arrangements are totally inadequate to its national and Imperial responsibilities. It has been told by many writers and speakers and by nearly all its principal Chambers of Commerce and by its shipping bodies, whose united counsel cannot be ignored, that the Declaration of London, if finally ratified, will deprive it, in the next naval conflict, of the aid of the neutral flag, upon which alone, under existing naval conditions it might otherwise have relief for food for its helpless population. It knows by this time, or it should know that the special Convention signed by the British Government in November, 1909, will have the practical result of letting loose upwards of 120 German armed liners and merchantmen converted into so-called men-of-war, upon its vast and, in most seas, undefended merchant fleet. It knows again or, once more, should know, since it has been often informed, that in all the waters of the world outside Europe, there are but 27 commerce protecting cruisers of the Royal Navy stationed for that merchant fleet's defence and that immense ocean spaces are entirely devoid of any naval protection at all. It has just had a vivid illustration of this fact and of its bearing in the case of the Cape Squadron, of which the miserable weakness has been revealed at the first moment at which there was a demand for a display of that squadron's strength. Finally, this country of ours is aware, or might be aware if it chose to think, that within three years from now, when our older armoured ships have ceased to be fit to lie in the battle line, we shall be confronted with the alternative of the abandonment of the Mediterranean, and with it Malta, Egypt, and the route to the East, or else (if we send eight Dreadnoughts there to match the eight which Austria and Italy will then have ready) of being left with nothing beyond a bare equality of twenty-one modern battleships with which to match in Home waters the twenty-one of Germany. Even beyond all this, every thinking man or woman is face to face with the fact that all the dominions of the King in the Eastern hemisphere of the globe are now and, until our fleet is immensely strengthened, must remain at the mercy of that immense Asiatic power, Japan. The Japanese Empire has, at this moment, undisputed command of the waters of that half of the globe. She has a vast transport service and a million troops at her command. Should she decide to use that force either to attack our kinsfolk in the States, or our brethren in Canada and Australia or in New Zealand, or to assail our Indian Empire, we are powerless to oppose her, since our fleet is tied to our own shores by the German menace.

Sir, all these facts are beyond dispute. They have for long past been constantly urged on the attention of the country by the Imperial Maritime League and by writers in the press. Every world event tends to confirm their accuracy. Yet, like a man stone deaf or smitten with paralysis, Britain refuses to awaken from her sleep and prepares to surrender herself to the rejoicings proper to the Coronation, as if her means of naval and Imperial defence were still adequate and her Empire were still secure. Is there any sense in loyalty such as this? Is there true devotion to His Majesty the King in ignoring all danger and refusing to take all precaution? Is this loyalty, or is it abject folly and in essence disloyalty to the throne and to the Empire?

Sir, we venture to suggest that the true way in which to celebrate the Coronation is to make it the occasion of a great national effort to force the Government to take the measures which are essential to be taken if the reign of His Gracious Majesty King George the Fifth is not to terminate a very few years hence, in a chaos of ruin and despair. What the Imperial Maritime League now urges is that the Coronation period should be seized on throughout the land by every intelligent man and woman who desires the continuance of the national life of Britain and the continuance of the Empire of which she is still the heart, as the appropriate time to make this demand upon the Cabinet in a voice which will not be denied. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of meetings will be held during the next few weeks to celebrate, or to make preparations for celebrating the Coronation of the King. At each such meeting let the facts of national danger and of the warnings received be put before the King's subjects, and let resolutions be carried demanding that Parliament should restore the national safety. To promote this movement the Imperial Maritime League is now appealing for the sum of £3,000, and three donations of a hundred pounds each have already been promised if so many as ten of such pledges are accorded to the League. We appeal now to the patriotism of your readers as those who are indeed, and not merely in name, loyal subjects of King George, to assist this endeavour, so that this period of rejoicing may become also a period of national revival and be looked back on in after time as the occasion when the people of these islands awork from their lethargy and saved themselves from the destruction which then hung over them. So shall Britain go forward on her path of Empire and fulfil that task which history and Providence seem to have alloted to her.—Yours, etc.,

HAROLD, F. WYATT,
GRAHAM B. HORTON SMITH,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The Imperial Maritime League, April 25.

MR. W. L. CAMERON.

The following Resolution of the Government of Bombay has been issued:—

In recording the retirement from the public service of the Honourable Mr. W. L. Cameron, C.S.I., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, the Governor-in-Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Mr. Cameron to Government and the Presidency during an official career extending over 34 years. Mr. Cameron earned distinction in all branches of the Public Works Department. For the last seven years he has been the trusted adviser of Government at headquarters, where his mature judgment and ripe experience have been of the greatest value. Latterly he has been closely connected with the great engineering projects in progress or in contemplation such as the Hydro-Electric Scheme at Lonavla, the Bombay Institute of Science and the proposed Colaba Reclamation Scheme, all of which owe much to his genius and capacity. Government and the Presidency lose in him a valued officer possessed in a high degree of tact and endowed with a high sense of duty. His merits were recognized by His Majesty the King-Emperor, who bestowed upon him in January 1909, the distinction of the Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

DURING the past six months 7,000 workmen and nearly half a million of money have entirely revolutionised the Crystal Palace and its 250 acres of grounds in readiness for the Festival of Empire which will be opened on May 12th when their Majesties the King and Queen graciously consented to be present.

The Festival of Empire is really a series of exhibitions. In the Crystal Palace, itself, which has been repainted without and entirely redecorated within, will be an All-British Exhibition of Arts and Industries of a most comprehensive character while every endeavour has been made to render the various stands and stalls as interesting as possible.

On the opening day a Great Imperial Concert will be given at which an Imperial choir of over 4,000 voices will appear together with various orchestras. Noted composers who will conduct their own works are Sir Hubert Parry Bart., Sir Alexander C. MacKenzie, Sir Henry J. Wood, and Dr. Charles Harriss under whose direction the Concert will be.

A second part of the Exhibition will be in the parklike grounds of the Crystal Palace. Never before has a display of this kind had such a beautiful setting.

In all some 300 buildings have been erected in the grounds, the largest ones being two-thirds size. Reproductions of Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, Melbourne, Wellington, Cape Town, and St. John's, while India is represented by an magnificent Oriental Palace where will be housed a priceless and unique collection from our Eastern Empire.

The huge pavilions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland and India are linked together by a mile and a half of electric line, the All Red Route which has been laid down at a cost of £90,000. On either side of the lines are gigantic scenes depicting life in various parts of the Empire. With a sixpenny ticket we board the train at Pageant Station and are taken for a complete trip through the most interesting representations of lands beyond the Seas. Each of these scenes have been constructed under the advice of experts, while 90 of the finest scenic artists have been engaged upon the work.

The lighting of the Palace and the grounds has been so thoroughly carried out that, with the aid of high-pressure gas and electricity the whole place will be a veritable fairy land by night, and in particular this All Red Route, under the glow of many thousands of hidden lamps, will provide a series of scenes of unprecedented charm.

There are in all 10 miles of roads in the Palace grounds and each and every yard will have its interest.

In addition to many kiosks there are ornate buildings to be used as club houses, cinematograph theatre, Bank, Navel Exhibition, Post Office, Irish cottages, Big Ben, a farmstead, and so forth.

Then there is the sunken bandstand, the centre of attraction. This will seat 3,000 people, and around it is a 2,000 feet circular parade 80 in. in width, and one can imagine what a charming resort this will be, when, on a summer's evening, the band of the Coldstream Guards is playing, and the City of elegant buildings gleams with a myriad lights.

Upon the football ground will be given demonstrations of life in Australia; upon the sports-ground will be held Imperial sports in which teams of athletes from every part of the Empire will take part, while the cricket ground has been turned into a veritable "rus in urbe" These 10 acres of rustic life are devoted to the Small Holdings and Country Life Section, and here will be a model homestead, a small farm, cow-sheds, piggeries, poultry runs, dairy room, cheese and buttermaking factories, an egg-collecting depot, market-gardens, and an orchard.

More than ever will the Crystal Palace be the playground of the people for an endless array of popular and novel amusements has been established and is already in full working order.

Upon a specially arranged ground edged by gigantic scenery and by Sir Aston Webb's Amphitheatre to hold 10,000 people, will be held the Pageant of London and Empire in which 15,000 voluntary performers will take part in thirty two scenes. For eighteen months Mr. Frank Lascelles, the Master of the Pageant, and an army of workers, have been engaged in the preparation of this most important of all Pageants. The dresses, properties, armour, arms, and scenery have cost nearly £30,000 while in every case historical correctness even to the most minute detail has been insisted upon. Many ladies and gentlemen of title are taking part in some or other of the scenes, and the whole batch of performers will be assembled on May 12th, to be reviewed by the King and Queen.

Part of the Pageant will be devoted to episodes connected with our Over-seas' Dominions, and the climax will be reached by a grand Imperial finale, the Masque of Empire.

Other notable features of the Festival of Empire will be superb gardens a £40,000 collection of Old English curios, six hundred specially selected paintings by mordern British artists, an exhibition stand containing two million pounds worth of diamonds.

Then there will be a camp of Imperial Cadets, Naval and Military tattoos, a gigantic carnival, an open-air concert, when 20,000 people will sing together, battles of flowers, flower shows, a parade of British giants, and fire-work displays.

It has often been contended that the Crystal Palace is a long way from London. This is no longer true, for the London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company have electrified their lines from Victoria and London Bridge to the Low Level Station which immediately adjoins the Palace grounds. The journey will be performed in fifteen minutes.

This is the first time in sixty years that His Majesty's Government has lent its patronage to an Exhibition, and it should further be noted that all the profits derived from the Festival of Empire will be given to the King Edward VII Hospital Fund.

That the Festival of Empire is in every way a desirable creation may be judged from the fact that on June 30th His Majesty the King, in celebration of His Coronation, will entertain in the Palace grounds a hundred thousand London children.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Light local rainfal has occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam and nearly general rainfall in Lower Burma. A few falls are reported from the south of the Peninsula. The principal amounts are: Tavoy, Rangoon and Toungoo, one inch; Jalpiguri, two; and Cuttacamund, one and a half inches. The forecast shows no important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in the southern half of the division and in excess in the extreme north. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess round the Gulf of Cambay.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal in south Hyderabad and at Bijapur and Ahmednagar; night temperature is in excess except at Belgaum and Malegaon.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have occurred in Mysore and Malabar; Calicut is however the only station reporting any precipitation. Cloud has decreased in the Konkan and the Deccan.

A few thunderstorms may possibly occur in the Madras Deccan and Malabar.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

4th Sunday, after Easter 14th May.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Woodward in F. Flat Hymns 200, 133, 313, 280, at 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—41 and 43 Anthem—Hymns—225, 499. 537, Collections for Indo-British Institution; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.; on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. There will be no Services in this Church until June.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Week days:—8 a.m. Holy Eucharist Thursday; Matins daily 8-30 p.m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday, 6-30 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church expenses and poor and Book Society.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. Eykyn.—8-30 a.m. Choral celebration of the Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. Andrew Smith.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe Langmore and Chard.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the poor.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly, Senior Chaplain and Rev. J. B. Glass—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Matins 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Preacher Rev. Father Langmore, S. S. J. E.

St Stephen's Church, Bandra.—11 a.m, Matins Sermon and Litany. Preacher: Rev. Father J. W. Biscoe S. S. J. E.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujerathi); 4 p.m., (Canarese), 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Colaba.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6 30 a.m., 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.;

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

Monday, April 24.

The Committee debate on the Parliament Bill was resumed on the second clause, which abolishes the absolute Veto of the Lords as far as general legislation is concerned, but allows them to exercise a power of delay.

Mr. Lonsdale proposed by amendment to exclude from the operation of the clause any measure of Home Rule for Ireland.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who followed, told the House that from the first he assumed that a mandate for the Parliament Bill would include mandates for everything upon which the Liberal Party had set its heart.

Mr. Asquith, who was loudly cheered by his supporters, thought it an easy matter to prove that it was made perfectly clear by the Government and also by the Opposition that after the Parliament Bill had been carried Home Rule would follow. In December 1909, he proclaimed at the Albert Hall that his party would set up full self-government in regard to purely Irish affairs. Therefore at the election of January 1910, every Liberal voter knew that he was voting for a programme that included Home Rule. In April 1910, the resolutions upon which the Parliament Bill was founded were introduced, and an amendment was moved to exclude from their operation bills for the delegation of powers to subordinate Parliaments within the United Kingdom, and that amendment was rejected by a majority exceeding 100. His election address at the last General Election imported that after the Parliament Bill not only Home Rule, but all the other causes on which the desires of progressive politicians were set were to have, at all events, an even chance of being carried into law. It was absurd, he affirmed emphatically, to allege that because a particular measure was not mentioned in his address it was therefore left out of account. At Hull before the polling began he emphasised what he had said at the Albert Hall, and to his constituents when he first addressed them he delivered a speech, the report of which in the "Times" appeared with the headline, "Mr. Asquith pledged to Home Rule." Having recalled these incidents, Mr. Asquith asked whether any one would now repeat the charge that he had tried to trick the electors into the belief that Home Rule was not one of the issues upon which they were voting.

Mr. Balfour, formulating the complaint of the Opposition, said it was this, that throughout the election the members of the Government in their dialectic and rhetoric laid all the emphasis upon the prejudice which they had raised against the Upper House, and threw everything else into the background. Therefore, there was trickery, and Ministers were open to a just condemnation. It was not Home Rule that was present to the minds of the electors it was not that issue that stirred their passions. The Prime Minister and his supporters were closing their eyes to the verities of our electoral system. They talked as if everything discussed by men in authority was intelligently present to every man who voted but that was not the case. The essence of his complaint was that the Home Rule issued was disguised. But, the right hon. gentleman went on, on assuming for the moment that the electors knew that Home Rule was to succeed the Parliament Bill, they certainly did not know what kind of Home Rule was to be passed, for there were rival and inconsistent schemes. Adverting to the supposed safeguard of delay, he derided the notion that no measure that had not the support of the great mass of the people could survive if kept before the country for three years. A House that was under the influence of some eccentric aberration would not be deterred from passing a Bill over the heads of the Lords by hostile meetings in the country. A Government that committed its whole fortunes to so momentous a measure as Home Rule was not likely to falter in using the machinery at its disposal for gaining its ends. With freezing scorn Mr. Balfour said that the Government, with its majority composed of three separate parties, had induced the country to part unknowingly with the greatest safeguard in the Constitution, and the power which they had thus obtained surreptitiously Ministers were going to use to forward an issue which he had no hesitation in saying, the country would reject were it presented to them in isolation. He threw out a challenge. Was there any supporter of the Parliament Bill who would not view with the greatest doubt and distress the submission of the Home Rule issue to the test of a General Election?

Mr. Dillon, the first Nationalist member to break the silence which had been maintained by the party inveighed with characteristic ardour against the declarations of the Ulster loyalists. Mr. Pirie proposed to amend the amendment in order to make it clear that a Bill for the establishment of Legislatures for other part of the kingdom besides Ireland should not be excluded from the operation of the clause, and Mr. Moreton Freven, one of the Independent Nationalists, and Capt. Waring spoke in favour of a federal system. The amendment excited little attention, and was withdrawn.

After Mr. Long had argued with much spirit that the country had been taken unawares and that the Government were pursuing an unworthy course.

The Solicitor General insisted that as a result of the election a Home Rule Government was in power, pledged to bring in a Home Rule Bill. The statement being questioned by members of the Opposition, he affirmed that it was incapable of disproof. The charge of fraud, deceit, chicanery had been refuted with complete success by the Prime Minister.

As a result of a division, Mr. Lonsdale's amendment was rejected by 284 votes against 190.

Mr Butcher next moved to exclude from the operation of the second clause Bills affecting the existence or prerogatives and powers of the Crown, but the Attorney-General decliaed on behalf to the Government to accept the proposal, saying that it would indeed be an evil day for the Crown if its continued existence should ever depend upon the Veto of the House of Lords. The security of the Crown rested upon the loyalty of his Majesty's subjects. After the amendment had been rejected by 273 votes against 169.

Sir P. Magnus demanded the exclusion of Bills for the modification of the Parliament Bill itself.

Mr. Asquith repeated that no amendments for the exclusion of particular classes of Bills could be accepted, the Government having resolved that one uniform rule should apply to all legislation of a general character. This particular amendment would stereotype the existing very serious inequality between the two parties in the State. There was, as far as he could see, no possibility of the immediate creation of a new Second Chamber—a statement received by the Opposition with derisive cheers—and if this proposal were agreed to a temporary, precarious, and insignificant Unionist majority could, with the co-operation of the Lords, render the operative part of the Bill nugatory and futile.

Mr. Balfour at once fastened upon the words temporary precarious and insignificant and made great play with them. Was not the Prime Minister asking to be placed in such a position that when ever the House of Lords as at present constituted might disagree with him he would be able to modify every part of the Constitution from top to bottom with the aid of a temporary precarious and insignificant majority! His policy was grotesque and ludicrous, and the revolution now being made would be the fruitful parent of further revolutions, each of which would impair the safeguards now in the Bill until they finally disappeared. After lively debate, the amendment was rejected by 288 votes against 190.

Tuesday, April 25.

The House having again gone into Committee on the second clause of the Bill, the first line of which had not been passed, Sir P. Magnus moved an amendment providing that a Bill other than a financial measure should not become law after its third rejection by the Lords unless it had been passed in the Commons by a majority of, at least 100. Recalling the use by the Prime Minister on Monday, of the words "a temporary, precarious, and insignificant majority," he insisted that the House of Lords ought not to be overridden by any majority of that kind.

Mr. Asquith replied briefly. A similar amendment had been discussed when the first clause was under consideration, and he had pointed out that there was absolutely no precedent for requiring that validity should be given to a decision of the Commons by a specified majority. In the view of the Government sufficient protection against ill-judged action by a precarious majority was provided by the condition in the clause that a Bill to pass in spite of the opposition of the other House must have been carried in the Commons in three successive Sessions. Then the right honourable gentleman repeated an objection which he had used on many occasions: If specified majority were necessary before the clause could operate, the existing inequality between the two parties in the State would be stereotyped; the Unionists would be able to pass Bills in the Commons by a majority of one and the Lords would accept them, but the Liberal Party would be unable to get their Bills through both Houses unless they commanded a majority of 100.

Mr. Balfour's point in reply were very effective. He laid stress on the differences between the first and second clauses of the Bill, the first dealing with Money Bills, with which, according to the theory of the Government, the Lords had no concern whatever, while the second affected measures in regard to which it was admitted the other House had rights. It was only reasonable to declare that the Second Chamber should not be overridden when the majority of the Government in the Commons was narrow and precarious. He put forward the argument that such a declaration was all the more necessary because what would be virtually a unicameral system was being set up. Supposing a Bill were passed in the Commons by a majority of ten in three successive Sessions, surely it would be a farce to override the Second Chamber, whether reformed or unreformed. He held strongly that it would be scandalous for a Government supported by a majority originally small and steadily dwindling to pass important Bills against the will of the minority in that House, and possibly of a majority of the electors. The Radical Administration between 1892 and 1895, would have been able, had the Parliament Bill been law, to carry through the Home Rule scheme in spite of the gradual reduction of its majority. Could legislative paradox be carried further? As to the Prime Minister's argument that the proposal in the amendment would not be fair to his party, it was enough to point out that, as the Parliament Bill might be productive of legislative scandal, it was right to diminish the mischief as far as that could be done. But if the Prime Minister thought, observed Mr. Balfour with a smile, that the revolutionists who sat on the Opposition benches were going to wreck the Constitution when they returned to power, by all means let him provide machinery by which such a disaster could be averted. He finished with a taunt. The Prime Minister viewed all these discussions as mere incidents in an interesting battle between parties. Apparently the interests of the public were disregarded.

After Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. H. Terrell, and others had spoken, Mr. Asquith moved the closure. Mr. Terrell's amendment was then negatived, and the original amendment was rejected by 298 votes against 184.

"KANGAROO CLOSURE."

After the division, Mr. Asquith rising again moved that the Chairman should be given power to make a selection among the amendments relating to the first eighteen lines of the clause. The Opposition received the motion with hot resentment. Loud cries of "Gag!" resounded, and they were answered by the Ministerialists with cheers and shouts of "Order," and the clamour continued for a minute or more. When quite had been restored the division was taken and the motion was carried by 293 votes against 183. Then the Chairman made his first selection and many points of order were successively raised. Lord H. Cecil, protesting against the exclusion of an amendment requiring that overiding, Bills should have been passed by the Commons voting by ballot, declared that this proposal deserved the serious attention of the House, because the rank and file of the Ministerial Party were intimidated by the Government. The Chairman, however, refused to include the amendment in the selected group, and called on Sir A. Cripps, who moved that in cases of dispute a Bill should be referred to a Joint Session of the two Houses. Temperately and cogently he urged that this would be a fair solution of the problem.

Mr. Asquith, while recognising that the scheme of Joint Sessions had many recommendations in countries where there were two Chambers elected on a democratic basis, could not admit that it was applicable here, and under the amendment as it stood the predominant party in the House of Lords would always have the last word in disputes about legislation. He had given a great deal of attention to the point, and he could assure the hon. and learned member that the difficulty of devising satisfactory machinery for Joint Sessions was in existing circumstances insuperable. But he reserved his judgment as to the possibility of solving the problem if and when the country had a Second Chamber reduced in number and constituted on a democratic basis. As long, however, as things remained as they were it would not be possible to devise a system of Joint Sessions that would not place the representative body at the mercy of the Second Chamber.

A CRUDE SCHEME OF DESTRUCTION.

Mr Balfour deplored the spirit in which the Prime Minister had approached this amendment.

The right hon. gentlemen had refused to take advantage of the chance that was given him of showing that in this great Constitutional crisis he was not satisfied with a merely crude scheme of destruction. The Bill before the House pulled the wheels out of our complicated Constitutional machinery and put nothing in their place it destroyed, it did not create; it had not within it the element of permanence it bore no signs of statesmenship and the experience of every country condemned it. In their treatment of the Constitutional question the Government had begun at the wrong end. The Prime Minister thought the plain of Joint Sessions admirable for Chambers constituted on a democratic basis. Why, then, had he not begun by reforming the other House? As to the objection taken by the right hon. gentleman that under the amendment the two Houses would sit together and that his party would be placed at a disadvantage, it could be disposed of by a further amendment providing for delegated representation in the interval before the Second Chamber was reformed and the Government had redeemed their debt of honour as it had been called. With much emphasis and amid cheers he affirmed that the Government were pursuing an irrational and reckless course. They were pulling down an old house and planning in vogue outline a palace for erection in an indetinite future. In the interval there was only to be a shapeless hut that would not keep out wind or rain. Let them, he appealed, make their building watertight, although temporary. This they could do by accepting the principal of the amendment.

After the amendment had been discussed further it was rejected by 262 votes against 167, and then Mr. Hume-Williams brought forward a proposal for conferences between the two Houses in which each House was to be represented by ten members. In resisting this demand, Mr. Herbert Samuel told the hon. member that the Government had by no means abandoned the idea of holding conference in the two years during which the Lords might delay a Bill. They were, however, of opinion that arrangements for such conferences could be more conveniently made by means of Standing Orders or special resolutions than by rigid provisions in an Act of Parliament.

Sir H. Dalziel wanted to reduce the period of delay allowed to the Lords from three Sessions to two, but Mr. Churchill was not prepared to go back upon what the Government considered to be the reasonable way of dealing with legislation in the future. At the same time they quite realised that the powers left to the Lords were very great and that if they should be vexatiously used in a partisan spirit a democratic Government would be exposed to serious disadvantages which Unionist Administrations would never have to face. Referring to the presence on the amendment paper of a proposal to extend the period of delay to four Sessions, he raised a laugh by saying that the Government were keeping within the temperate zone between the Pole and the Equator.

Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, who had put down the amendment for the extension of the period of delay, congratulated the party opposite sarcastically on their having become articulate at last. Several advanced Radicals were greatly dissatisfied with the Home Secretary's answer one member frankly avowing that their object was to get as many reforms as they could by the instrumentality of the Parliament Bill. On this cynical and unabashed candour, as he termed it Lord H. Cecil made some scathing comments. Of course, the member for Kirkcaldy was not prepared to embarrass the Government, and amid, cheers of derison he offered to withdraw his amendment. But the Opposition forced a division and it was rejected by 289 votes against 137.

Upon the next amendment Mr. Balfour asked whether the three Sessions during which a Bill could be delayed were to be genuine Sessions in which there would be three genuine deliberations in the Commons; but Mr. Asquith declined to predict what amount of discussion a Bill would receive in each of the three Sessions. At any rate the Lords would have full opportunities for discussion, and he had no doubt that the Commons would exercise their rights as the champions of free speech,

Wednesday, April 26.

On the resumption of the Debate on the Bill, Mr. Cave proposed that a Bill rejected by the Lords a third time should be submitted to a poll of the electors. Explaining his plain with effective moderation, he said that a poll would be resorted to only when there was a serious deadlock between the two Houses on a Bill that was not financial, and it would be taken on the advice and thesefore at the desire of the Government. The voters would be invited to say "Yes" or "No" to the question "Do you approve of the Bill?" Every elector was to have the right to vote once only, plural voting being prohibited.

Mr. Herbert Samuel made it plain at once that the Government were absolutely hostile. A poll of the people would be a General Election in miniature, and the plan to which the House was asked to assent would place a series of obstacles in the way of legislation. He caused great merriment by quoting from speech made by Mr. Cave last year, in which the member for Kingston used the words, "In theory there is an immense amount to be said for the Referendum, but in practice I do not like it." He expressed a wish to know how far the Leader of the Opposition approved of the Bill which Lord Balfour had introduced in the Lords and which, though not dead, was in a state of coma. Upon the slippery slope to which the Opposition were endeavouring to lure them the Government would not put their feet. Sir W. Anson, who followed, disputed the Postmaster-General's contention that under the amendment there would be frequent polls, saying that before a Bill was referred every means would be tried to bring the two Houses into agreement. Only when they had failed would recourse be had to the Referendum.

Mr. Lees Smith, Mr. Mackinder, and Mr. Barnes also spoke.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

The Leader of the Opposition, who was loudly cheered, began by removing misconceptions into which the critics of the amendment had fallen. The first of these was that there would be annual or biennial appeals to the country. It was not the view of the Opposition that the Referendum was to be used whenever there was a conflict of opinion between the two Houses. They regarded it as a most valuable political instrument for obtaining the real views of the people upon great issues which had been fully debated in Parliament, and they held that this instrument would lose its value if it were blunted by perpetual use. If the application of the instrument would be as costly and difficult as the Government believed, it was certain that no party would ever embark rashly on a course of Referenda. The knowledge that a referendum was possible would foster a reasonable spirit of compromise in political differences. Lord Balfour's Bill, as to which he had been challenged, contemplated a use of the Referendum far in excess of what he would advise. Disposing of the allegation that his party had put forward the policy of Referendum under the stress of the General Election, he declared that the subject had been anxiously considered by the leaders of the party for months before the election. This statement was construed by some members as meaning that the question had figured largely in the deliberations of the Constitutional Conference.

Proceeding, Mr. Balfour contended that the plan of the Opposition was not antagonistic to the true theory of representative government. In the course of his argument he expressed the opinion that the doctrine that a Government should always have the support of the House on every question, whether legislative or administrative, had been carried much too far. He held that the retention of power by a particular Government ought not necessarily to depend upon the fortunes of a particular measure, and he saw no reason why a Ministry which had the general confidence of the people should leave office, because the electors rejected a Bill that was referred to them. The increasing rigidity of the party system would be relaxed, if it were known that the resignation of a Government would not of necessity follow an adverse decision on a poll of the people. The Postmaster-General had twitted the Opposition with tampering with a Constitution that had lasted for 650 years. He did not realise, said Mr. Balfour with a smile, that they were the revolutionists, but as the Government were making a great change in the Constitution, it was necessary to make other innovations in order to meet the altered situation.

As the Government were determined to change fundamentally our old system—which had worked admirably—as they were no longer going to allow the Second Chamber to refer measures to the people, another method of deciding great issues ought to be devised. The proposal before the House supplied the means by which the views of the people could be ascertained without having recourse to a General Election. Differences of opinion in smaller issues could be settled by Joint Sessions of representatives of the two Houses. He regretted deeply that the Government declined to accept a plan which would make the revolution which they were striving to effect less disastrous by leaving to the people some shadow of their old power to preserve institutions which had developed in the long course of the nation's history. Ending with this emotional remonstrance, the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid great cheering.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

Mr. Asquith agreed with much that the Leader of the Opposition had said about the excessive rigidity of the party system and the over-sensitiveness of Governments, but there he parted company with him. The amendment he pronounced to be far more revolutionary than anything submitted to the House in all the previous debates on the Parliament Bill. He referred sarcastically to the rapidity with which the Opposition had embraced a principle which was not even discussed when the Resolutions on which the Bill was founded were under consideration a year ago. This was a striking political phenomenon. Like the Franks of old, the Opposition had been converted in platoons and baptised in battalions.

He did not take quite the same views of representative government as Mr. Balfour did. In his opinion the invention of representative government, which enabled a majority in a democratic country, however wide its area and numerous its population, to emphasise its view, was the masterpiece of modern political genius. The edge of that instrument ought not to be blunted. It would be monstrous if the representatives of the people were to wash their hands of responsibility when serious decisions had to be taken, and to throw back upon the people the burden of deciding for themselves. If the Referendum was not to be reserved for very rare and exceptional occasions it would undermine the very foundations of the representative system. It could not be said that it was impracticable, but it would be in this country an inconvenient and most misleading way of eliciting public opinion. Issue could not be isolated. Supposing there were a Referendum on Home Rule for Ireland, the party machinery would be at once set working; the issue would be one of life and death between the two political parties, each of which would use every means to gain its object. In theory only could a distinction be drawn between a General Election and a Referendum.

He did not share the opinion of the Leader of the Opposition that after an adverse poll a Government could retain office without loss of self-respect. If Tariff Reform were submitted to the electors and rejected would the right hon. gentleman be content to go on administering the country's affairs as if nothing of importance had happened? What was proposed was a violent innovation and would strike a deadly blow at the very foundations of representative government.

The debate was continued a little longer, and then the closure having been enforced, the amendment was rejected by 286 votes against 164—majority 122.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, April 25.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut W D Croft, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles.) to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir E M Merewether, K C V O, C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone, April 19.

Establishments.

Inspection Staff—Lieut District Officer G Lee, R A, to be an Assistant to the Chief Inspector, vice Capt (District Officer) J Wells, R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired, April 20.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt C S H Viscount Castlereagh, M V O, from the Half-pay List to be Capt, with precedence next below Brevet Major D C Lord Tweedmouth, M V O, D S O, and to remain seconded while serving as a Member of the House of Commons, Jan 17, 1910.

2nd Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys—Lieut F A U Pickering is seconded for service as an Adjt of Yeomanry, April 10.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut District Officer G Lee is seconded for service on the Staff; Super. Lieut J Hunter is restored to the establishment, April 20.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt H R V Count de Bury and de Bocarme retires on retired pay, April 26. The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—H B Warwick, and to remain seconded, H S Marshall, H H Foll, Feb 10; R D'A Anderson, and to remain seconded, E Miles, March 15; C F G Page, G S Burton March 18; M D Wall, March 30; A M Matthews, April 1.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Sergt-Major F H Kirby, V C, to be Qrmr with the hon rank of Lieut, April 26.

Coast Battalion—Capt J Ruse is placed on retired pay April 24; Mechanist Sergt.-Major I W Reid to be Lieut, April 26.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Reg—Second Lieut J A Burke to be Lieut, April 1.

The Buffs, East Kent Reg.—The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—D K Anderson, M M Brice, April 1.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Reg—Second Lieut P J R Wigley to be Lieut, April 1.

The Lincolnshire Reg—Second Lieut H F Hudson to be Lieut, Apri, 1.

The Devonshire Reg—The undermentioned Second Lieut, to be Lieuts—F J C Holdsworth S H Yeo, April 1.

The Suffolk Reg—Second Lieut H R Gadd to be Lieut, April 1.

The East Yorkshire Reg—Major B St C St Clair-Ford retires on retired pay, April 26; Second Lieut A Grant to be Lieut, April 1.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Second Lieut F T V Dunne to be Lieut, April 1.

The Cheshire Reg—Second Lieut D G Gunn to be Lieut, April 1.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Second Lieut G O Thomas to be Lieut, April 1.

The South Wales Borderers—The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts.—V B Ramsden, March 18, H M B Salmon, April 1.

The Worcestershire Reg—Lieut E M Simpson to be Capt, Jan 23.

The East Lancashire Reg—Second Lieut J F Dyer to be Lieut, April 1.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts: —F W L Bissett and T E Bisdee, April 1.

The Border Reg—Lieut S Pershouse to be Capt, April 5.

The Royal Sussex Regt—Capt A R Wilkie, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below G E Leachman, April 14; Lieut H L Cooper resigns his Commision, April 26.

The Hampshire Reg—The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—C L Boxall, and E M S Kent, April 1.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Reg—Second Lieut E Hammick to be Lieut, April 1.

The Welsh Reg—The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—G A Lloyd and H F S Huntington, April 1.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Second Lieut A K McLeod to be Lieut, April 1.

The Loyal North Lancashire Reg—Second Lieut. P A Edwards to be Lieut, April 1.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—The undermentioned Lieut to be Capt:—L J, Robinson Dec 1, L A Haldane Jan 11. Second Lieut G Simpson to be Lieut, Dec 1.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Reg.—The undermentioned Second Lieuts te be Lieuts:—D J Johnston, April 1, and E F Moulton-Barrett April 5.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg.—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—H Goodwin, and to remain seconded, H E Large Jan 21. The promotion to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Second Lieuts is antedated as follows:—R C Hardingham Jan 21, O H Tidbury, Feb 1.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Reg.—Capt W S Hern is seconded for service as an Adjt of Territorial infantry, April 1.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut W W Rache; Adjt, to be Capt, under the provisions of Article 26 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 April 1.

The Roal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt A Moore, D S O, is seconded for service under the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand, April 1.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut S McK Saunders is seconded for service with the Egyptian, Army, March 26.

Army Ordnance Department.

Major L R Acworth, the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Reg, Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, is retained for permanent service and removed from his regiment under the provisions of Articles 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, April 6.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen. E De Brath C B, C I E, Indian Army, to be Lieut-Gen, vice Sir L Dening, K C B, D S O, deceased, Feb 17; Col P. R Burn-Clerk-Rattray, on vacating the appointment of Chief Engineer, South Africa, is placed on the Half-pay List, April 12; Lieut-Col L G Watkins, R A, to retain the temporary rank of Col. on appointment as Deputy Director General of Ordnance in India, Jan 1. In the "Gazette" of April 21, the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army should have been described as Brevet Cols.—A A E Campbell, W G L Beynon, D S O, H T Brooking, G de S De Lisle. The undermentioned native officer of the Indian Army is granted the hon rank of Capt on retirement:—Subadar Major Kushal Sing Burathoki, Sardar Bahadur, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Goorkha Rifles, Feb. 15.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Capt C Darbyshire, retired pay, late 7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards, to be Capt, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 April 22.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art—Second Lieut on probation S Le N Foster is confirmed in his rank.

Royal Garrison Art—H J Hyland to be Second Lieut on probation, April 26.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Lincolnshire Reg—Second Lieut on probation C B Ferebrother is confirmed in his rank.

3rd East Yorkshire Reg—Major and Hon Lieut-Col A St H Gibbons, resigns his commission, and is granted permision to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform April, 26.

3rd Lancashire Fusiliers—Supr Lieut C H Coleman is restored to the establishment, April 16.

3rd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt the Hon Major E A Croft resigns his commission and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform, April 26.

3rd East Surry Reg.—Lieut W V T Gripper resigns his commission, April 26.

3rd Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Capt C B Bonnyman relinquishes his commision, April 26.

3rd Royal Sussex Reg—Second Lieut on probation W B Churchill Longman is confirmed in his rank.

3rd King's Shropshire Light Inf—Second Lieut on probation A C P Biddle Cope is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Manchester Reg—Second Lieut on probation V A Albrecht is confirmed in his rank.

4th Royal Irish Rifles—H A Gaussen, late Capt 3rd Royal Irish Rifles, to be Capt, April 26.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut G Rollason is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Jan. 4.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ORDERING THE CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

The mothers of former generations of children would hold up their hands in amazement, says Mary Howarth in the "World," were they to see the materials employed for the frocks of the small girls of the present day. Soft satin of the fashionable blue, cerise, and even the salad-green and lime-coloured shades, are not thought too grown-up for their wear; and their headgear is elaborate enough to be suitable for their mothers. Instead of choosing dark colours for them, as was the case in quaint contradiction to the prerogatives of youth a short time ago, pale ones are now considered "de rigueur" and in lieu of the funeral-looking black hats with top-heavy ruches and bows, once deemed a most effective foil to their juvenile beauty, they are given flower-garlanded hats made of pale-blue straw and the old-world pinks with their powdered surface. The sugar-stitch ribbons that trim their open-work straw garden hats are of the version fashionable many a long year ago, and are shaded from white to palest pink, deepening to rose. They have "rag" hats like those their brothers wear, and when they are requisitioned to act as bridesmaids they choose, perchance, the Perdita wreath, and the veil that is the almost universal choice under the circumstances. There has been a sort of levelling-down process exercised over dress of late and children share fashions with the grown up contingent to such a wide extent that the very old ladies have had to protest, and are being given, at long last, modes suitable to their stately needs. But even when they order silvery grey taffetas with trimmings of lace, they are not alone in their glory, for of all the favourite frocks for bridemaids this scheme is the most liked, and not a few brides have chosen it for the going-away toilette. The elderly ladies are leading the way with a number of fashions culled from the 'sixties of last century, including the little loose mantles that are so nondescript as to shape and so completely fascinating; and having taught their young friends to appreciate the elagance of fringe, are now drawing their attention to the beauty of ball trimmings, which are making a distinct success this season.

KATE GREENAWAY FROCK.

It is delicious to see a little girl decked out in a long frock with a Kate Greenaway quaintness about it, though, of course, the very short one is better for the needs of the tom-boy. Children have frocks for every occasion, just as the grown-up contingent has, however, and in the country run wild in the scantiest of short skirts over knickerbockers, with a beret on the head, or no covering at all! Meet them in London and they are wearing pelisses with highwaymen capes out of doors, and little, closely fitting bonnets of open-work straw or gold lace, with tufts of flowers to beautify them, and hanging strings; and in the house look the demurest little women in long-skirted soft silk gowns, with fichus draping their shoulders, tied in a bow upon the high waist-line. The scalloped hem is a fancy of the moment for the frocks of the little girl and of her "debutante" sister, and as the craze is open to disfiguring exaggerations, it is well to look at it askance, unless it is found to be becoming. Without a doubt it is a travesty of the harem skirt, and of the classical robe slit at one side; for in the case of the scalloped edition the fitted edge is so arranged that there is perfect freedom for the feet, which peep in and out of the scallops as their owner moves. The scallops are edged on the outside with little box-pleated ruffles, or have a tiny flounce set inside. The idea is materialised on afternoon and evening frocks, and as a train should be worn upon such occasions the opportunity of adapting the loosely falling panel is a good one. Or the flatly arranged sash-end train might be preferred. It looks very smart made of picot, edged in blue or brocaded silk slashed across the ends and decorated with ball fringe. Nor should it be forgotten that a splendid effect can be gained by adding to a train a lining of a bright colour utterly alien to the rest of the toilette. An impression of the richest splendour is given by an evening gown developed in maize brocade, with an enormous pattern upon it, the train of which is lined with Severes-blue satin. Blue silk stockings and satin shoes of the same colour emphasise the deliberately chosen garishness of the train lining.

EXTRAVAGANCES IN LITTLE WAYS.

Though we are a practical generation in many directions and should think ourselves extremely ill-advised to trail silken draperies in the dust, both on the score of hygiene and that of suitability we approve of whims that are veritable extravagances. The little flimsy chiffon bolero, which can only last a butterfly's life-time and the applications of valuable lace cut out to decorate a straw hat, what are they but wanton waste Nevertheless they are fascinating and to fall a victim to their charms is only natural and very pleasant. Moreover, it is unnecessary to deal with real lace in such a cruel manner, with the clever reproductions of the modern looms at our command. It is an act of vandalism to cut or dye rare real lace whereas the supply of the machine made kind is ample enough to justify such treatment. After putting aside her winter cloaks for evening wear, the "elegante" asks what she is to substitute for those fur and velvet wraps. She demurs at the brocaded mantle that was her joy aforetime because it is not new enough but will wax rapturous over the half-and half cloaks that are as uncommon-looking as they are smart. They are divided across, and if the upper half be made of heavy lace, the lower is composed of marquisette or chiffon.

RACE-COATS IN A NEW GUISE.

—Race-coats are always made a particular care by the great tailors at this season of the year, and at a very smart establishment the other day I asked to see the latest results of the clever cogitations of the master-mind. Cloth that is reversible and of two colours is a smart resource, for then the patch work model can be achieved, and the strange fancy for it be gratified. Shoulder-pieces and pocket flaps, little capes that are detachable, cuffs and collars of one colour superimposed upon the other, are startling may be, but of undoubted smartness. In some instances the mannequin, having displayed one side, turned the coat inside out and showed that it was wearable in that condition, and with another hat looked an absolutely new wrap, a great convenience for the motorist chary of taking much luggage. Of speial beauty are the materials that are fine ratine on one side and silk on the other and I recall one reversible garment that was of a mustard colour outside and of striped black and white silk within, that was particularly impressive. In the summer there will be seen cloaks like academic gowns, actually made of white lawn or chiffon, with hoods of any colour. I was shown, too, a model, one mass of broderie Anglaise! How pretty, if scarcerly, of great service. such a "vetement" would look over a daintily fashioned foulard frock! It will be distinctly right and proper if the colours of the British flag, the red, white, and blue harmony, are worn this summer. They are an immensely effective alliance in millinery and dresses, and sash ribbons are being sold blending the three. It is in striped fabrics and straws that the colours are most often seen, but there are corsage bouquets that everyone may wear with any type of toilette this year of Coronation, to show their loyalty. Among the blossoms that look best are cornflowers, white roses and carnations and sweet peas of the two colours and white. A bouquet of bright blue larkspur, white lilac, and carnations is a beautiful sight, while ferns add their delicious greenery to the rest. In the new production at the Little Theatre Miss McCarthy wears a broad-leafed brown hat with red silk and trimmed with a unique ribbon of straw and beads brought from Africa and finished with a great knot of tubular straw braid.

Good Cakes
—the kind that are best for the children—are those baked at home and raised with "Paisley Flour." Best because they are light, wholesome and digestible, and because mothers can see that all the ingredients are clean and sound.
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
the *sure* raising powder, is used one part mixed with 8 parts ordinary flour.
Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins, with recipes, everywhere.

A City Constable

Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents —
Messrs J A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

For people realise the grave dangers attending the ordinary, everyday cough and cold. Let it be understood that far from being troubles that we must take as a matter of course, coughs and colds are Natures danger signals. She is warning the person that something is wrong: that other troubles are looming ahead. Such terrible diseases as Consumption, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Influenza, Asthma and a host of other diseases generally herald their approach by a cough or a cold. A cough should be instantly treated. Colds should never under any circumstances be neglected. A neglected cold has caused the death of thousands. For instance, every year in the United Kingdom alone about 60,000 people die of Consumption, and in the majority of cases the disease developed from frequent coughs and colds. It is safe to say that of this number many would be alive to-day if they had but timely resorted to rational measures. The remedy that cures coughs and colds and, moreover, in a great measure, prevents their recurrence, is

CONGREVE'S
ELIXIR.

This remedy has cured many thousands who have been given up by the physician. It has been doing this good work for 25 years, thus proving the marvellous nature of its powers. During this period many have emphatically stated that Congreve's Elixir has snatched them from the jaws of death.

CONVIN

CENSOR, PONTIFF AND PROPHET.

(By Pestonji Dorabji Khandalawala.)

Among the poets, one alone had the good luck of being at once bard and hero, with dramas and deeds to make up the greatness of the complete man. By himself he carried the crown of tragedy fifty times. He alone like Homer had rhapsodists who chanted him on journeys. Him alone death did not carry away : he held good in the theatres. He stood in bronze on the market-place at Athens, as censor, pontiff and prophet having an eye on the people, and always admonishing them. Aristophones, the great jeerer of the gods respected Æschylus only. He had seen him seated on a brass throne in the Inferno. In the noble epitaph.

ÆSCHYLUS

wrote out for himself, he recalls only that he fought at Marathon. He forgets his hundred tragedies. There never has been a more valiant race. Wounded at Marathon himself, he is the brother of the most glorious soldiers of Salamis. The one was Amyntas the daring pilot who was the first to dash against the fleet of Xerxes, and to gain the reward for valour. The other the determined Cynegyrus, who while pursuing the Persian vessels, seized one with his right hand which being chopped off, he held to it by the left to meet the same fate, when he stuck on to it with his teeth. The sons, nephews and relations of Æschylus would have done as much had they lighted on those glorious days. They made up for it by a torrent of tragedies, good, bad, and indifferent, composed with the martial fury of the great old man. One of his sons had the singular luck of winning the prize over Sophocles' master-piece Œdipus. The magistrates of Athens carefully preserved a correct and complete copy of the works of Æschylus lest some foolhardy actor should change any of its sacred words. And yet despite the care, seven dramas in all are left us, of which is the Oresteia a single complete trilogy. Of the three parts of the Prometheus one remains : debris colossal and enormous. The foot or the finger of a Sphinx, the traveller's find in the sands of Egypt, gives an idea on calculation of the monster's size, so can we guess the giant Æschylus was, from these fragments. Aristophanes has admirably said that Æschylus' verses are strong as the serried planks of a vessel. He ranks him above Sophocles and far above the feeble Euripides. But he ranks rather between the prophet and the artist.

ISAIAH AND A MICHAEL ANGELO.

There is something else than art in his melancholy work. There is the true genius of grief. Nothing to soothe or console as in Sophocles. The tragic accents of the heroes of the past, seem formidable warnings of doleful presentiments. It is Michael Angelo he summons up specially. The Italian artist and prophet in the midst of the splendours and the conquests of Pope Julius II paints but the terrible in the famous frescos of the Sistine chapel. And the prophet Æschylus appears full of mourning, while Athens is in her prosperity. Both have foreseen the terrible trials, the cruel blows of fate and judgment at last, the sublime victory of justice. Against the fantastic despotism of the mythology of the time, he invokes, he confines, he begets the just. His Prometheus gives us with the death of Jupiter, the death and importance of every future myth which is not founded in Right. His Caucasus is the rock where the Stoic will seat jurisprudence by and by, against the tyranny of heaven and of earth. A veiled and unknown future and the grief and austerity of the prophet is amazing. Æschylus at forty begins the menacing series of tragedies, at the delightful moment when the liberating city crowned with victory appears the smiling Queen of Greece. She is brilliant, she is rich and radiating in every sense. In her two admirable geniuses she is young; the two brilliant youths of twenty, the beautiful Sophocles, the powerful Phidias. As a first attempt of his chisel the latter—being a painter to begin with—sculptures the soul of Athens, his Minerva, proud sovereign, and colossal, who with her shining helmet, dominates the acropolis and the temples, and commands from far the sea, and the isles. A moment of immense hope. Between Themistocles and Aristides, between the generous Cimon and the clever and profound Pericles, the struggle seems evenly balanced, and makes for the harmony of liberty. Æschylus sees nothing of this. His soul seems to be still with the dangers and disasters of the past. He has like Herodotus the anxiety of that

NEMESIS

which hovers over our heads and pries into our prosperity. Prodigious Babylon has deservedly gone down. Massive and solid Egypt, so strongly seated is nodding to her fall. The good Crœsus, the cunning Polycrates, and charming Ionia all have perished. Athens remains the dike to bar the barbarian torrent. But what rapid changes in Athens herself! Æschylus a child sees the Pisistratides, the return of liberty, the valiant stroke of Harmodius. Grown a man, a happy luck befalls him. He is wounded at Marathon. Greece sees herself for a moment carried up to the skies on the great surge of Salamis. Behold a new age! That of heroism is over. The one of harmony begins, the reign of art and of the Beutiful, an immense radiation of inventive genius and of productive reason, a world of grace and of light to stagger future ages. A single century did the work of two thousand years! That is how we live. Do we foresee the days of exhaustion in store? What a good chance for Nemesis to return, bringing the barbarians not of Asia but of Macedonia on the dismal day of Chæronea! Certain it is that the steel bow was unbent, and the lyre enriched with new strings grew harmonious as it left off its former fierce tones, of the days of the heroes.

SOPHOCLES.

Sings that Hercules civilised has laid a side the club, and studies and teaches the choir of stars and their concerts. A second Minerva but less colossal has sprung up. She, no longer, flings her menacing look on the seas. Phidias has made her meditative this time, a spirit profound and penetrating. What is it she is gazing at? We know not. But certainly it is something immense, infinite, sublime. More than Athens herself. It is perhaps the long course of ages Athens will enlighten. She regards eternal art. Who will wonder that Greece is admired, adored through her marvellous beauty, which she wanted to perpetuate? Before the art of sculpture arose, living sculpture existed. When Helen appears on the walls of Troy, the old sages themselves have not the heart to curse "her" the ruin of their country. Her traits and her step were those of the immortal goddess. A powerful, athletic, and harmonic creation had made of the real the perfect ideal dreamt of. They did not carve random gods. Effigies were made of those they saw. Beauty appeared divine in itself, and diviner still as revelation of the inner life. At the Olympic races, Phidias saw a marvellous lad run and win, and he became sculptor. Another of suave beauty, who at fifteen led the choir to render thanks to the gods after Marathon, was found out, felt, acclaimed by Athens. And his soul burst forth. This was Sophocles. All that is very grand and pure, and yet so animated! The gods humanised, or better still divinised by the soul which the Phidiases saw in them, went out of the temples to be seated under the porticoes, and in the market-place itself. The cities had two peoples side by side, and living together, the men and the olympians. Strange why Winckelmann thinks all is immobile, beautiful bodies with no expression! With every day this idea is loudly belied. There is palpitating life everywhere in these marbles. With the moving marvels of Sophocles, Æschylus saw an age of emotions setting in, while the marvels of finesse and of subtle analysis alarmed and affrighted him. What must he have thought, when there came to Athens that prodigious logician

ZENO OF ELEA

whom the first formula taught all the secrets of logic! By a terrible dexterity, Zeno—overwhelming the Sophists so proud of Ionia till then—proved in the midst of Athens, in the centre of such a movement, that motion did not exist. Pericles heard him and all the others. The fencing took, and they grew passionately fond of it. Soon the centre of the thinkers was the home of a young lady, one of those Ionians whom the ruin of Miletus had driven to Athens. These Milesians, quite charming and affecting with their cruel shipwreck, and several sold as slaves, became only the more queens for it. Thargelia the voluptuous, Aspasia the astute and penetrating, held courts, and what courtiers! The meandering Ionic genius fleeting in its grace which of old made Olympus and its metamorphosis, was Aspasia herself. Phidias and his young school drew thence the inspiration, the noble irony played off, interpreting the gods. Pericles the thoughtful and calculating orator learnt from her the mimic art and the imposing comedy which fascinated the people. The Sophists studied her insidious words, the art of mingling, unmingling, remingling the fine filaments of women, where the cleverest find themselves taken. Protagoras learnt there universal doubt, and Socrates later the art of doubting doubt. Strange refining! And how rapid? How many ages enclosed in twenty to twenty-five years! But yesterday, there was the coarseness of Marathon. To-day everything is elegant, delicate, subtle. Where is the robust genius which made Greece the victor? See him lodged at Pericles, his master, an obscure man, formidable for volatilising the gods. He is Anaxagoras the Ionian, whom they surname the Spirit, because according to him there is no other god. Sublime and pure idea, which centralising the divine, but drowning in ether the energies of the country, and making Pallas and Hercules vanish, leads Athens straight to monarchic calm.

PLEADER'S ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

The Chief Magistrate, Dr. Thornhill, to-day, passed orders in the matter in which Mr. L. M. Day, a pleader, made an application against Mr. S. Sandall, another pleader of the Calcutta Police Court for alleged unprofessional conduct. His Honour issued a notice upon Mr. S. Sandall to show cause why he should not be dealt with under Section 14 of the Legal Practitioners' Act.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY, 12.

Shares were dull, but prices were well maintained and satisfactory prices were realised in the coal auctions, Raneegunge being at twelve one-eighth.

Jute pucca bale market closed firm, kutcha rules firm, but little is offering and less sold in gunnies. Riverplate is buying hessians, and sellers are holding for more money, fair business was done in Australian sacks, but in heavier mills are holding for a rise.

RECENT MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on April 22, the marriage took place of the Hon. Sackville Tufton, second son of Lord and Lady Hothfield, of Hothfield Place, Ashford, and Appleby Castle, and Miss Cicely Hill, daughter of Capt. Arthur B. G. S. Hill, late Rifle Brigade, and Mrs. Hill, of The Ashes, Hothfield, Ashford. The Rev. Lumley Green-Wilkinson, cousin of the bride-groom, officiated.

The Hon. Francis Needham, Grenadier Guards, second son of the Earl and Countess of Kilmorey, and Miss Esther Combe, eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Constance Combe, were married on April 25 at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks.

The marriage of Col. the Hon. Milo Talbot, youngest brother of Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Miss Eva Joicey, daughter of the late Col. John Joicey, M.P., and Mrs. Joicey of Newton Hall, Northumberland, took place on April 25 at St. Peter's, Eaton Square.

There was a large gathering on April 26 at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, for the marriage of Capt. the Hon. Algernon Strutt, 2nd Life Guards, only surviving son of Lord and Lady Belper, to the Hon. Eva Bruce, second daughter of Lord and Lady Aberdare.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," May 12.

The P. & O. Company's Mail Steamer "Salsette," which arrived in harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 28th April, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Battine, Mrs R St C	Melvin, Mr G
Bounay, Mrs J	Nunam, Mr W
Hay-Burgess, Capt J	Neckle, Miss
Haynes, Mrs	Waters, Mr and Mrs J
Lockhart, Mrs R S	

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI.—Last, Mr J W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Dening, Mr R	Mody, Mr J N
Dubi, Mr K C	Poon, Mrs H
Framjee, Mr A B	Pudfield, Mr
Ghosh, Mr P N	Steward, Miss
Gordon, Mr G M	Sinha, Mr B K
Hunter, Capt and Mrs F	Thomson Mr G L
Jewett, Mr A C	Watson Miss
Milne, Mr G S	Winkfield, Mr H

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Jones, Lt Col H J	Manners, Capt & H H
Johnson, Col F E	

FROM BRINDISI.

Kemball, Mr H V R	Mallett, Mr G

FROM PORT SAID.—Keates, Capt H C

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," May 13.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. "Salsette" Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., connecting at Aden with the s.s. "Morea" sails to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers :—

Addis, Mrs N F	Keppel, Hon Mr A
Armour, Mr W S	Knawar Chandra, Son
Atkinson, Mr G M	Kronberger Mrs
Boyle, Mr D H M	Moore, Mr J M
Boseth, Capt W H	Morrison, Mr C B
Cater, Mr A N L	Mullaly, Maj-Genl H
Cavendish, Mr F H	Manton, Mr
Collet, Mr P G	Newcomen, Mr G B
Covell, Mr B C	Narain Rao, Bolia Saheb of Indore
Campbell, Mr J D	Noyes, Mr
Delamain, Col W S	Orr, Mr
Dost Mohamed Mr	O'Connor, Mr E W
Dunlop, Mr R W L	O'Donel, Mr
Duggan, Master	Pearlal, Mr
Dobson, Mr B H	Preston, Mr Sidney
Elias, Mr	Pilcher, Major-Genl T D
Fanthorpe, Mr J C	Ramaswamy Pillay, Mr T
Fuller, Mr	Reynolds, Mr R A B
Finlay, Captain	Rimington, Mr F C
Foster, Capt R	Robertson, Mr H
Gibson, Mr T	Schubert Dr
Goodfellow, Capt N G B, Mrs and infant	Schubert, Mrs and maid
Gradwell, Mr J	Schurdtfeyer, Mr
Hadow, Mr M M	Stewart, Mr J A
Hamilton, Major J G H	Stokes, Capt T G N
Holland, Mr A S	Taylor, Mr W B
Hunter, Miss E	Tonkins, Mrs
Hutchison, Capt J R	Wingrove, Miss
Herriot, Miss	Whittle, Mr A T
Jones, Mr P B	Whittle, Mrs
Kennard, Capt W A	White, Mr G S

Per s. s. "Dco. Balduino," May 15.

List of cabin passengers per Italian Mail Steamer "Dco. Balduino" to sail on the 15th of May from Bombay to Genoa :—

Anderson, Mr and infant	Gazal, Mr C J
Unvala, Mr J H	Grant, Miss N M
Baillie, Mr	Hill, Miss Roland
Bliss, Mr W C	Hill, Mrs Roland
Barberia Sister G	Jones, Mr T Cuthbertson and Mrs
Bose, Mr N N	Jemsky, Mr and Mrs
Braganca, Capt Manoel H L Mrs and 3 daughters	Lacerda, Mr
Broad, Master	Macdonald, Lieut Col F
Besse, Miss E	McKenzie, Miss A
Baton, Mr	Menachery, Mgr
Brown, Lieut F J	Minck, Mr A
Carvalho, Lieut	Mullen, Miss E
Clara Sister, E	Mullen, Miss
Chinppi, Rev	Nollar, Mr and Mrs
Coelho, Rev	Neilson, Mr E G
Chereath, Rev Fr G	Nomani, Mr and Mrs
Dias, Lieut Mrs and 4 children	O'Brien, Rev
Desai, Mr W S	Pilgrim, Mr H G E
Divecha, Mr N R	Pascoe, Mr E H
Dost, Mrs L	Pryce, Capt
Dukoff Gordon Mr, Mrs and two children	Punbar, Mr
Dass, Mr S	Rafener, Mr
Dunbar, Mr M G	Rai, Mr C Mrs and infant
Davico, Mr A	Rikb, Mr S N S Mrs and 2 children
Ewing, Miss	Reifstak, Mrs
Fontaine, Mr G	Roux, Mr A G and Mrs
Folque, Mrs J and infant	Sassi, Sister G
Falleseir Miss and child	ullen, Miss
Ferreria, D'Agotar Co. Mrs and 5 children	Schmid, Mr W
Gorio, Mr G and Mrs and governess	Schmuck, Miss M
	Thomson, Mr
	Vigiatta, Mr
	Wood, Mrs

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Harvey, I. M. S., reverts to military duty.

Captain F.C. Fraser I.M.S., is posted temporarily to the Madras Presidency.

Lieutenants Willis, 9th, Bhopal Infantry and Senior, 91st Punjabis, are placed on plague duty in Burma.

It is notified that the exemption made by the Arms Act in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor and Europeans temporarily residing in India shall cease to extend to Hector Gama, wine merchant, residing at Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. H. C. Sparde, District Traffic Superintendent, and A. Cooper, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, are appointed to officiate as Dy, Traffic Superintendent and District Traffic Superintendent on that Railway vice Mr. N. M. Carnell on 6 months' combined leave from the 11th May 1911.

ARMY DEPARTMENT,

Colonel Stuart, R.A., to be Director-General of Ordnance vice General Mahon.

Captain Muir, 15th Sikhs, to be Aide-de Camp vice Major Jelf.

Colonel Burton is gazetted Colonel on the Staff vice General Campbell.

Majors Robin, 7th Rajputs; Surney, 39th Garhwals; C. S. M., Burton-Campbell, 80th, Infantry; C. B. Rawlinson, F. T. C., Hughes Tottenham, 29th, Punjabis; Gilbert, 34th, Pioneers; Swinston, 14th, Lancers; Wright, 6th Infantry; and Seddon, 19th, Punjabis, are promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Dickinson, I. M. S. is promoted to Major.

Major Ford, I. A., and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelawala, I. M. S., retire from the service.

Captain Sleaf, Eastern Bengal Railway Rifles, is granted the Volunteer Officers' decoration.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Meredith C. S. (Punjab) is appointed Additional Member, Supreme Legislative Council, vice Lieutenant-Col. Davies.

Assistant Surgeon Dandar Rahaman is appointed Hony Asst Surgeon to the Viceroy.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Dr. Annandale as a Fellow of the Calcutta University is cancelled. Mr. B. K. Finnimore and Captain Lloyd, I. M. S., are gazetted ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Watson I. M. S., becomes Agency Surgeon, Alwar.

Captain Macpherson has combined leave for fourteen months.

Mr. C. Lstimer, C. S., is confined in the Political Department.

Major Kaye is appointed Resident, Mewar.

Mr. Holme, Political Agent, is granted eighteen months' leave.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Henderson, Controller, is granted leave for sixty days.

Captain Mylde, Assistant Millitary Accountant has leave for ninety days.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hainsworth is appointed Marine Storekeeper, Kidderpore, vice Mr. O'Brien retired.

Engineer Olford is promoted Chief Engineer and Asst. Engineer Kerr becomes Engineer.

POSTAL WAIFS AND STRAYS.

Humours of the "Dead Letter" Office Sale.

The following 114 lots are from the Returned Letter Office, for sale without reserve, by order of H. M. Postmaster-General.

So runs the bald official announcement in the auctioneers' catalogue of the sale. But what a world of romance and disappointed expectation must be hidden—now never to be revealed—in the subjects of that brief description.

Poor waifs and strays of our postal service—once dispatched in all the importance of some mission of commerce or pleasure, or, may be, even love, and now, having missed their intended destinations, become the useless dross of an overstocked Dead Letter Office.

Ah, well, let us hope that, in the new lease of life so shortly to be theirs, Fate will be kinder and their wrappers better addressed or more secure. There is, indeed, good reason why the hope should not be in vain. The utility of most of the lots is apparent at once. A discriminating choice on the part of a married couple, with a family and limited means, would enable them to make a splendid start towards setting up house on a more ambitious scale than heretofore.

Here is the list (with due acknowledgements to the compilers of the various series of the hundred best books) :—

HUSBAND.

Lot 1.—A dress suit.
" 2.—A blue serge suit, a mackintosh, and dressing-gown.
" 9.—An overcoat and three pairs of trousers.
" 18.—Twenty-one white shirts.
" 46.—Six ties, four pairs of socks, six pairs of gloves, and sixteen handkerchiefs.
" 47.—Pair of shoes, pair of patent leather ditto, pair of boots, and two pairs of leggings.
" 94.—Seven boxes of cigars, twenty-eight boxes of cigarettes and tobacco, and five pipes.

WIFE AND FAMILY.

Lot 23.—A black velvet dress, plaid ditto, three other dresses, long blue coat, and two underskirts.
" 24.—A girl's costume, nine dresses, various, three skirts, dressing-gown, long coat, and mackintosh.
" 35.—Twenty-two articles of ladies' apparel and six boys' jerseys.
" 59.—A quantity of pieces, collars, cuffs, and sundries.
" 75.—A box of lace, trimmings, feathers, pieces of fur, eight pairs of gloves, and pair of corsets.
" 92.—A large quantity of imitation jewellery in handbag, and quantity of hatpins.

HOUSEHOLD.

Lot 36.—Seventeen curtains, various, and holland blind.
" 39.—Four table-cloths, three serviettes, sixteen fancy table-cloths, and pillow-case.
" 68.—Ninety-eight books and fifty-three pieces of music.
" 77.—A violin, in case (if family is musical).
" 78.—A cornet, in case (if neighbours are too musical).
" 90.—Twenty-eight pounds of tea, in packets and loose.
" 101.—Three water-colour drawings, quantity of engravings and pictures, and picture and photo frames.

Comprehensive as the list is, it by no means exhausts the extraordinary variety of articles of everyday use which the carelessness of the general public has thrust upon the unwilling Postmaster-General. Altogether they make interesting reading, although lot 72, "Fourteen umbrellas and walking sticks," occasions no surprise. Umbrellas apparently (vide railway lost property office sales) were made to go a missing.

But on lot 83, "Two skulls, curious native pipe, six other articles, and concertina," one may well pause and ponder. The skulls might be placed in a cupboard as the family skeleton, but the concertina might equally well be placed on the hearth. Such an action would, at least, save discord in the family.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

Origin and Progress.

BY SIR CHARLES W. MACARA.

In the space which the Editor has placed at my disposal I must first briefly recall the conditions existing before the first Congress of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers was held in Zurich in May, 1904, then give some particulars of the work which has been undertaken, and finally refer to the most pressing need of the time—the need for international agreement on the subject of curtailing the consumption of cotton in order to meet the position created by the scarcity of the raw materials, and its consequent high price.

ORIGIN.

It will be remembered that towards the end of 1903 and in the early part of 1904, the cotton industry of the world was brought face to face with conditions which were without parallel in its history. For a quarter of a century great developments in the spinning and weaving of cotton had been taking place in many countries, and it became evident that the demand for the raw material necessary for carrying on the industry had overtaken the supply.

Confirmation was given to this view by the operation of gamblers, who at the close of several cotton seasons had "cornered" the remainder of the year's crop of American cotton. But it was in the early part of the new cotton season of 1903-4 that the most daring attempt at "cornering" on a large scale took place.

The price of cotton wherever grown, is largely regulated by the price of American cotton, and consequently, if this cotton is in the hands of manipulators which command of money, the raw material of a world-wide industry is raised to an artificial price, which has the effect of limiting the consumption of cotton goods, and, thus, of the employment of the mills. But what is more disastrous even than the undue enhancement of the price are the violent fluctuations which usually attend such operations, and which involve the employers in serious losses, and temporarily jeopardise the livelihood of millions of people apart altogether from the hardship entailed upon the consumers of cotton goods, who represent the poorest section of the community in every country. It is on record that in one week in the early part of 1904 prices fell nearly 2d. per pound equal to £4 per bale. It is noteworthy that cotton gamblers seldom succeed in retaining money made by their operations and this was the case in 1903-4, when the principal operator failed,

On December 16th 1903, the General Committee of the Federation of English Master Cotton Spinners' Associations decided to intimate by cable to the Continental and American Cotton Spinners' Association their proposal that in order to check speculation in the raw material, short-time working should be adopted in mills in all parts of the world. Two weeks later a mass meeting of employers in all sections of the English cotton trade, together with representatives of the operatives, was held. At this meeting replies from many foreign Associations, expressing sympathy with the proposal of the English Federation, were received.

Early in the following year a deputation, representing the entire English cotton industry, both employers and operatives, waited upon the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Prime Minister of England, in Manchester, to discuss the critical situation, and the first proposal made to him was that an International Congress should be summoned by the English Government. It was urged that this Congress might form a basis for international legislation with regard to gambling in cotton and other commodities. A second proposal was made, that the British Government should appoint experts to obtain information regarding the supply of all raw materials for British industries. These suggestions were not adopted, and it became necessary to take other steps for the promotion of international action on the part of the cotton users of the world.

On March 25th, 1904, a general meeting of the English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' taken Associations decided to convene a congress of representatives from the Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations of Europe and America, "to consider what steps shall be to prevent the violent fluctuations and the high prices of raw cotton."

The Swiss Association of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers readily consented to act along with the English Federation as joint conveners of the Congress, and on May 23rd, at Zurich, Switzerland, the opening meeting was held delegated representatives of nine nationalities being present.

Three days were spent in discussing the serious problems which had arisen and which were affecting so adversely the interests of the world's cotton industry, and it was soon apparent that community of interest demanded the establishment of a permanent international organisation. A committee, consisting of one member from each country, and of which I was elected president was appointed for the purpose, amongst other matters, of drawing up regulations for the establishment of an International Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, of all countries.

In the following year the second Congress was held in Manchester and Liverpool, and then it was that the delegates formally adopted the proposals of the committee appointed at Zurich for the establishment of an International Federation with its head-quarters in Manchester, whose object should be "to watch over and protect the common interests of the industry, and to advise Associations of the action to be taken against any common danger."

With unabiminished enthusiasm, and with a harmony which has been characteristic throughout, this great work has proceeded year after year. Subsequent annual Congresses, at which the delegates have numbered from 400 to 500, have been held in Bremen, Vienna, Paris, Milan, and Brussels, and, in addition to this, the International Committee has met twice a year in some centrally situated city of Europe. As mentioned before, the Congress will be held this year in Barcelonea, Spain, and meetings of the International Committee will also be held in Lisbon and Madrid.

Voluminous reports of the Annual Congresses are published in the three official languages—English, French, and German—and distributed all over the world. Copies of the reports are also forwarded, through the British Foreign Office, to the Heads of States in all the principal countries.

No international industrial movement has received, in high quarters, such recognition of its work as has fallen to the lot of the International Cotton Federation.

RECEPTIONS BY HEADS OF STATES.

The International Committee have had the honour of being received by the late King Edward VII., at Windsor Castle; the German Emperor on board his yacht in Kiel Harbour; the Emperor of Austria at the Hofburg, Vienna; the King of Italy at the Quirinal, Rome; the King of the Belgians at his palace in Brussels; and Presidents Loubet and Fallieres at the Elysee, Paris; and have also been received by many of the leading statesmen in Europe and America.

ENTERTAINMENT BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

In November, 1910, the British Government entertained the Committee at the House of Commons, Westminster, London.

This was a notable event in the history of the cotton industry. The Government was represented by Cabinet Ministers and by Under-Secretaries of State. Many of the chief permanent officials of the various State Departments were also present, whilst the cotton industry of the whole world was represented.

The Chairman, the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, in conveying a message from his Majesty King George V., said: "I have the honour to be charged with a message from the King to the foreign members of the committee whom we are entertaining here to-day—a message of welcome to our shores and to his Palace of Westminster, and an expression of the deep interest which he feels in the prosperity of the cotton industry throughout the world. King George's subjets are the largest consumers and the largest manufacturers of cotton. It is, therefore, to him a matter of deep concern that the greatest enlargement in the production of the raw material should take place, whether in his own dominions or in any other part of the world."

I add some extracts from the memorable speech delivered on this occasion by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart, M. P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, in referring to the work of the International Cotton Federation, said: "The cotton industry is indeed one of the greatest industries in the world; great in size and importance; great I think, from whatever point of view you look at it. I suppose you may measure the worth of an industry in the first place by the value of its product to mankind. The product of the cotton industry, we are sometimes told by people who have had experience of uncivilised countries, is a token of civilisation: a demand for cotton goods is one of the first signs of civilisation. It would be going too far to say that this demand is the ultimate end and object of civilisation. But this, at least, is true: no nation and no people has yet reached such a point of civilisation or such a stage of development of any kind as to have outgrown the use of the products of the cotton industry. One reason why we are all so pleased to meet together this afternoon is that this Federation emphasizes, not competition, not rivalry, but great points of agreement which this industry has promoted. You are searching for common international progress, and are discussing together means and methods, and at the present moment I believe that the subject which is most interesting to all the people in the cotton industry in all nations is that of the supply of the raw material. The industry has outgrown the production of the raw material, and that is the reason why all of us who are interested in the cotton industry are bent on developing the production of the raw material in any country which is fitted by soil and by climate to grow it. I am sure those here who represent other nations will do their utmost to impress upon their own Governments, wherever the opportunity exists, that the development of the growth of cotton should be stimulated and encouraged in every possible way. We can assure you that we will do our part wherever the British dominions enable us to encourage that growth. I can speak particularly for the colonies which are under the direct control of His Majesty's Government, and I am sure you realise that Mr. Harcourt, who now presides over the Colonial Office, is fully aware of the importance of this subject, and that wherever British Colonies are suitable for the growth of cotton the British Government will do all it can to encourage that growth. As an International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers you are perhaps doing, or at least contributing, to a greater work than you know, or at any rate a greater work than is contained in your reports or in the immediate objects which you set before the Federation. It is recognised by everyone who studies history or who studies nature that in the scheme of things in this world there are both people and things who will labour for one immediate object and with a limited purpose, and may yet be doing work which may be contributing to an ultimate end and object and purpose much greater than the one which they have immediately before them. Your immediate object is the prosperity, of the cotton industry, but I would hope that the ultimate end to which your thoughts are tending is to make felt amongst nations a greater sense of the inter-dependence of nations upon each other—making it not merely known, but felt, because the thing which is known is of comparatively little use till it is felt. To know is not the same as to feel. Now the nations have reached this point of industrial development the welfare of each is bound up with the welfare of others (I believe financial circles, because finance is so intimately bound up between nations, are already feeling that), and when all those connected in industry feel that also, then I think we may agree that the peace of the world is being assured. I say the peace of the world is being assured because it is the industrial nations which are the strongest nations of the world at the present moment, and it is precisely those nations who will be the first to realise the inter dependence of nations on each other. Great industries, such as yours, feel how much the prosperity of industries in one country is bound up with the prosperity of industries in another."

COUNTRIES AFFILIATED.

There are now 16 countries affiliated to the International Cotton Federation, and of the few cotton manufacturing countries which are not actually affiliated most co-operate.

It is hoped that the United States of America, which has co-operated all along, and which is the only large cotton-growing and manufacturing country not yet officially attached, will join the International Federation ere long. In this connection Major John M. Carson, who is a Commercial Agent of the United States Government, called upon me recently, at the request of President Taft, for the purpose of conferring as to the best means to be adopted for organising the various American Cotton Employers' Associations on the lines of the English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations so as to enable them to become officially affiliated to the International Federation,

SOME DETAILS OF WORK.

Without going into details, which would take up much more space than can be allotted to this article, I would like to enumerate some of the items of the International Federation's work. Special sub-committees have been appointed, from time to time, to take in hand subjects requiring expert attention and careful study has resulted in most valuable recommendations being made to cotton spinners in all parts of the world. Amongst the many important matters dealt with may be mentioned the following: The expansion of the present cotton fields, and with a view to broadening the idea of supply of the raw material, the opening up of new ones in any part of the world in which this can be done with success; the more scientific cultivation of the material; improvements in the ginning, baling, warehousing and transport of cotton, by which large savings can be effected; the international standardisation of grades of cotton: reforms in marketing of cotton (a net weight contract has been formulated and adopted); schemes for the regulation of the supply of the raw material, and for dealing with temporary over production of manufactures; damp in cotton; mill fire insurance problems; the perfecting of organisation, both national and international; International Courts of Arbitration, &c.

(To be continued.)

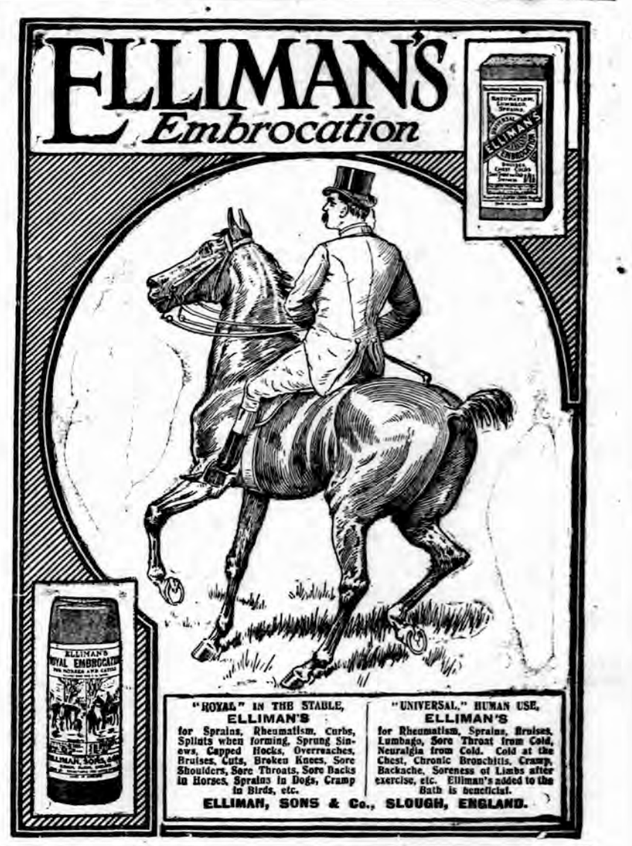
PRINCE OF WALES AS CRICKETER.

The Prince of Wales is to become a "playing" member of the M. C. C., and during the coming season will be present at matches at both Lord's and the Oval. Recently both the Heir-Apparent and Prince Albert have been much in the public eye through their performances at golf, and now this further active participation in the national summer game may do much to enhance interest in pure sport. It may not be generally known (remarks the London correspondent of the "Liverpool Post") that both the young Princes are clever exponents on the cricket field, though Prince Albert shows most promise, his elder brother excelling at golf. Bowling is Prince Albert's strong point, and one of the proudest possessions is the ball, mounted in silver, with which on a famous occasion he performed the "hat trick," dismissing with successive deliveries the present King, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the Prince of Wales. The game took place in the gardens at Windsor Castle, and King Edward was an interested spectator.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

"Night and day," the quarterly organ of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, issues its Coronation Number this month, with a coloured cover, and with several new features. The illustrations are numerous and telling. It devotes much of its space to the Coronation Fund of the Homes, which includes the issue of 30,000 Burden Bearers Shares, at one guinea each, for the furtherance and development of "Child Rescue Unlimited." The Subscription List opens on 10th April, and names of Burden-bearers are to be attached to "Coronation Rolls." In a facsimile letter of preface, the Honorary Director states that in this Coronation year the Homes are faced with a drop in the income, largely due to diminished receipts from Legacies. "We are," he says "Rescuing and training destitute boys and girls for the benefit of the Nation and the Empire of which we are all justly proud, and we are anxious that the progress of our work should not be hampered by the lack of funds." Over 9,200 young people are to-day under the care of the Homes; their emigration work (hitherto phenomenally successful) is in full swing; and their new Boys' Garden City at Woodford Bridge is steadily rising to give country air and country stamina to the boys who have been rescued, in most cases from city slums.

THAT enterprising middleman in the gun-running trade, Mir Barkat Khan is now said to be a fugitive in Persia, his business having been seriously interfered with as a result of the recent operations.



ASK FOR
Shem-el-Nessim
An Inspiration in Perfume
(of all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine b

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Annaberg, 3,788 tons, Captain H Schutt, will sail to-day for Hamburg, &c, with a general cargo.

The steamer Kilkerran, 2,412 tons, Captain H E Gordon, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Bunbury, 24th April with a cargo of sleepers and timber.

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, 2,331 tons, Captains H G H Lewellin, R N R, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden 7th May with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

Through the medium of Sir Arthur Bigge, his private Secretary, His Majesty has intimated to Lord Muskerry, that it would give him much pleasure in accepting a copy of the current issue of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild "Gazette" which has just been published and which contains the first Annual Report of the Guild published since the Accession of His Majesty. A special number has been prepared for presentation, the binding and casing being of an ornate and elaborate character. It has been printed on special antique paper with gilt edges, with a binding of navy blue Morocco leather, richly embellished in gold. The centre is relieved with a medallion in white vellum bearing a hand-painted representation of the flag of the Guild. The "Gazette" itself is prefaced with a title page, specially designed by a well-known artist and in the centre depicted the crest of the Guild in suitable colouring. This page is followed by another special page containing the names of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Members of the Committee, the leading executive officials of the Guild, and other information in connection with the Guild and its work in protecting and promoting the interests of the Captains and Officers of the Merchant Service. The whole is enclosed in a handsome leather casket relieved with gold and another representation of the Guild flag in colours on the face. The lining of the case consists of a quilting of white moire silk. This copy of the "Gazette" has been placed by the Guild in the hands of Lord Muskerry, who has been good enough to act as their intermediary in this interesting matter. His Lordship has now received an acknowledgment from Sir Arthur Bigge, stating that he is commanded to convey His Majesty's best thanks for the publication.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook .....Comdr B H Jones.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr C M Lock .....R I M
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr N B Huddleston.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel
H M S Espiegle...Comdr C M Lefroy Blook .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 12.

Brinkburn.....2422 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Bome.....1899 Younger .....Rangoon .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Craigard.....2128 Barnes.....T Morrison & Co
Crosby .....2339 Bony .....W & Graham & Co
Daylight (ship)...3598 Byrne .....Standard Oil Co
Etonian .....2444 Davies .....T Morrison & Co
Ellen.....674 Jacobsen .....
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Ivydene .....2277 Binks .....T Morrison & Co
Kasara .....504 Elton .....M M & Co
Killkerran.....2412 Surdon.....
Lawada.....2124 Wethingham .....M M & Co
Mazagon .....3279 Cocklin .....M M & Co
Nairn.....3627 Lassen .....Bombay Co
Nurani.....2870 Crebbin.....T Morrison & Co
Pentakota.....2209 Cole .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2966 Born .....Shah S N Co
Warroonga.....1669 Bamber .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Corinthia	2356	Smith	Dunkirk	20-5	W & A G & Co
B Ula	3426	Sullivan	N F	M & Co
&R L Oakley Hall	2310	Mason	Manchester	21-5	Killick Nixon & Co
D&E Cilicia	2352	Mallett	Dunkirk	20-5	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Alpine	2255	Shapland	Dunkirk	22-5	J F & Co
G Kamba	2965	Schmitt	Zanzibar	15-5	A S N Co
H Naderi	1168	Lorwe	R S Ports	15-5	B & P S N Co
K Langbank	2966	Rout	Antwerp	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
M Angus	2320	Waters	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
N Bendu	2921	Millson	Baltimore	16-5	R A Willis
O Bogdale	1934	Kirby	Antwerp	24-5	J M & Co
P Burtholme	2183	Storm	Dunkirk	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q Umona	2388	Mitchell	17-5	Middlesbrough	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macnab 2952 Ridgway Dunkirk 27-5 J F & Co
2 Elysia 3994 Robinson Liverpool 20-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 Lydia 3480 Beloito Hongkong 16-5 Rubattino Line
4 D Balduino 2634 Maganzini Genoa 15-5 Rubattino Line
5 Istrar 2979 Jacob Dunkirk 20-5 K Nixon & Co
6 Chrysaora 3392 Wadge Antwerp 13-5 M M & Co
7 Bohemia 3305 Gilhuly Trieste 16-5 A L S N Co
8 Magician 3271 Harris Liverpool 16-5 W & A Graham & Co
9 Hohenfels 3408 Muller Karachi 16-5 W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Annaberg 2793 Schutt Hamburg 13-5 Volkart Brothers
12 Egypt 4207 Summers London 20-5 P & O Co
15 Bombay Maru 3308 Terasaka Kobe 19-5 N Y Kaisha
16 Hoseinee 993 Hughes Jeddah 12-5 B & P S N Co

M W D D

Badrie 1613 Jones N F N F J Jeewajee & Sons

H W P D

Pondia 552 Hoosein N F N F Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
12	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden May 7
	Kilkerran	Surton	Bunbury, Apr 24

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	City of Glasgow	Findlay	Liverpool, &c
	H M S Highflyer	Dick	Colombo
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi

The steamer Annaberg, Schutt, for Hamburg, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Pentakota, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Ula, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
4	Flamingo	Calcutta
9	Shadwell	London
9	Ellenga	Rangoon
9	Coconada	Negapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mantua, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 11th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, arrived at Port Said on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 17th instant at 8 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 13th May.

382. Musketry.—The Miniature Ranges Carnac Road, is open on Saturdays for practice from 2 to 5 p.m., until further orders.

383. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy :—

No. 7123 Vol R B Ryall

384. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned volunteers :—

No. 7042 Vol B H Nicol, "G" Coy from 15th April to 30th October 1911.

No. 4021 Vol C Ives, "G" Coy from 6th May to 1st September 1911.

No. 6355 Vol R G Abbott, "G" Coy from 27th May to 26th October 1911.

385. Resignation.—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps :—

No. 6383 Vol W Elliott, "G" Coy.

386. Extract from Government Resolution General Department No. 2073 dated Bombay Castle 3rd May 1911 is published for information :—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Vincent Cluge French, V D, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS

£6 or £7 per annum,

INDIAN AGENTS :

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO..

"CHEAP JACK"

TAILORS

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

HOSIERS AND HATTERS,

MAJESTIC HOTEL,

Opposite Apollo Hotel,

FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	do.
do, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for cooly hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,

Please Read our Book!!!

"KAM SHASTRA."

A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!

Available in all Languages!!

English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!

Kanarese Edition in the Press!!

More than 600,000 copies already supplied

GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to :—VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

NAPIER.

IT is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the

NOISELESS NAPIERS

we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
NAPIERS, THE PROVED BEST CAR,
MARCKS AND Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 13th May, 1911.

A SOLDIER OF THE QUEEN.

SIR FREDERICK PAUL HAINES, who was a nonagenarian when he died two years since, was one of the few survivors of the first Sikh war, the battlefields of which were included in Lord Hardinge's recent tour as his grandfather acted as Sir Hugh Gough's Second-in-command when the struggle with the Khalsa commenced. Haines, who was then a subaltern on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, was present as two of the actions, and in his biography which recently appeared in London, we have his candid impressions, written in his diaries of sixty-five years ago, of the disagreements between Gough and the Governor-General regarding the strategy of the campaign. "It is quite disgusting," he noted, "to see how all the writers who touch on the campaign on the Sutlej grasp all the credit for Lord Hardinge and shuffle the responsibility on to Lord Gough's shoulders whom they would find fault." The Chief, however, won all his battles despite his questionable tactics, and he was also successful a few years later when the second war broke out and there were bitter disputes between him and Dalhousie regarding the operations which added the Punjab to British India. These old dissents have but a transient interest at the present day except to military men whose curriculum may include a study of the Sikh campaigns and the formation of deductions regarding the strategy which was so vehemently debated in the forties. In the second war Haines was Military Secretary to the Commissioner-in-Chief, and the two chapters in this volume dealing with the occurrences of both campaigns contain some particulars and comments which make them worth consultation by students of our military history. It will be remembered that Ranjeet Singh had a considerable staff of foreign military officers who trained his famous Khalsa regiments and in his diary Haines gives a sketch of the most notable of them, Ventura, an ex-Colonel of Napoleon's army, who proffered his services to the British Commander at the opening of the Second Campaign. Several of them were assassinated by their own troops, when hostilities began and they refused to take part in the fighting, but the majority escaped to British territory with the fortunes they had made in the Sikh Service.

A few years later Haines went to the Crimea with his regiment and a couple of chapters are devoted to his adventures and achievements, especially at Inkerman where he distinguished himself by his defence of an important point in the British lines against repeated attempts of the Russians to capture it. The periods of his story upon which current interest will centre dates from his return to India the year before the Mutiny as with the exception of a brief break in the early sixties his services in the Orient were continuous until he retired at the conclusion of the Afghan war. He went to Madras as Military Secretary to the Commender-in-Chief, Sir Patrick Grant, and in his diary claims that the latter prevented the local troops from mutinying on the greased cartridge question by the measures that were taken to allay the sepoys' suspicions concerning the mixture with which their ammunition was lubricated. However this may be, the Madrasis remained loyal when all Bengal and the major portions of Central and Upper India were in revolt, although the real danger zone in the South was Hyderabad and its defection would probably have influenced the whole of the Presidency. But this disaster was averted by the precautions taken by Salar Jung which kept the place quiescent, after the abortive attack on the Residency, and enabled most of the Subsidiary and Contingent forces to be released for more urgent work elsewhere. Colonel Haines was not engaged in the mutiny campaign though there was a prospect of active service when Sir Patrick Grant who acted as Com-in-C. for a few months would have taken the field had not Lord Canning desired Lord Minto remain in Calcutta. In the middle of the sixties he was given the Mysore command as a Major-General and six years later was made a K. C. B., became the principal military authority of the Southern Presidency, where he was a strong advocate of the claims of the old East Coast Army for more considerate treatment and an opponent of the proposal—which was only carried out two decades afterwards—to abolish the independence of the Bombay and Madras commands. When Lord Napier retired in the mid seventies Sir Frederick Haines became Commander-in-Chief in India and held the appointment throughout the second Afghan war, for the conduct of which he was personally responsible, through his perpetual dissensions with a Viceroy who had a strong personal policy. Some theoretical ideas of military strategy made his position extremely difficult. In a few previous publications attempts have been made to elucidate the points upon which these disagreements occurred and to pronounce verdicts not altogether favourable to Sir Frederick Haines, but here we have a complete recitation of the whole of the circumstances, supported by documentary evidence,—a fact which should make the chapters discussing them of peculiar interest to students of our last Afghan war.

When the historic Malta expedition left Bombay, in the later stages of the Russo-Turkish war, we were on the verge of a conflict with the former power and it is interesting to learn from these pages that India's share of it would have been—had the Viceroy's project materialised—the despatch of a column via Kabul and Turkestan to attack the Russian possessions in Central Asia. Apart from the opposition that the Amir would undoubtedly have offered to the crossing of his dominions there were other obvious dangers involved by this remarkable proposition which were delineated by the Commander-in-Chief, in his correspondence with Lord Lytton and effectually killed a suggestion that ought never to have been made. In the following year when the declaration of war with Afghanistan was still under consideration the Viceroy proposed the commencement of "Military operations of a certain kind, to convince the Afghan people that our quarrel was with the Amir and if possible to isolate him from his people—" an idea almost as preposterous as the Central Asian adventure. Sir Frederick Haines had to combat this suggestion by firmly refusing to agree to it or to accept any responsibility for the results if it were carried out in opposition to his advice, and henceforth and throughout the subsequent war he and the Viceroy were in courteous but none the less complete opposition regarding most of the measures for the conduct of the campaign. It is probable that the emancipation of the army from Civil control, affected by Lord Kitchener at the cost of a Viceregal resignation, will prevent the recurrence of the situation described in these pages, which might have produced more than one disaster but for the Chief's firm condemnation of proposals which could not be carried out without the most dangerous risks. He shared the views of Sir Frederick Roberts and Lord Napier touching the amputation of the Kandahar province from the Afghan dominions for political and strategic reasons, but the Home Government decided otherwise, a verdict which there has since been much cause to regret. His active service ended with his retirement at the conclusion of the Aghan war, though his advice was frequently sought during the ensuing quarter of a century by the India Office upon military questions, and was always sound and practicable. The Afghan chapters of the volume are a complete vindication of this policy, while the biography generally gives many glimpses of a charming personality which, in conjunction with his soldierly qualities, made Sir Frederick Haines beloved by his contemporaries and the younger generation who knew and admired him until his enlistment in the great majority two years ago.

HERO OF "IN MEMORIAM."

ARTHUR HALLAM lives in poetry as the hero of "In Memoriam" but otherwise the world at large has forgotten him. Yet not a few men of culture cherish his memory not only because he inspired the famous elegy but also on account of his personality. These even will read with great interest the centenary notice of him that appeared recently in the *North American Review* from the pen of a distinguished American critic Mr. F. Thuring, for he was born just a hundred years ago in 1811. He lived for only twenty-two years, but during that very short time he made his mark in the narrow circle in which he moved. That circle, though narrow, was mainly composed of persons who later distinguished themselves highly in various walks of life, and through these comrades he is chiefly remembered. Tennyson's name is of course closely associated with his, but Tennyson only knew him during his last four or five years when they were together at Cambridge. Mr. Gladstone knew him earlier and longer for they were together at Eton for five years and such was the impression that he made that at the time of his untimely death the future statesman wrote : "When much time has elapsed, when most bereavements will be forgotton, he will still be remembered, and his place, I fear, will be felt to be still vacant, singularly as his mind was calculated by its native tendencies to work powerfully and for good in an age full of import to the nature and destinies of man." Other famous contemporaries at Eton were Gerald Wellesley, the brother of the great Duke of Wellington and Dean of Windsor, who was the spiritual adviser of Queen Victoria during the early part of her reign, Sir Francis Doyle, Bishop Selurgh and Milnes Gaskell the well-known politician, and they all units in their high estimate of young Arthur Hallam. At Cambridge he had a still greater number of distinguished contemporaries, among whom were Tennyson, Monckton, Milnes, the poet and politician the father of the present Earl of Crewe, Archbishop Trench, James Spedding the biographer of Bacon, Bishop Thirlwall, the historian of Greece, Dean Merivale, the historian of the Roman Empire. Charles Buller, the pupil of Carlyle and friend of John Stuart Mill, and Dean Alfred the Biblical scholar. Bishop Thirlwall, a man of vast erudition said that Hallam was the only man in Cambridge "before whom I bow in conscious inferiority in everything." Alfred wrote of him that "he was a man of wonderful mind and knowledge in all subjects hardly credible at his age. I long ago set him down for the most wonderful man I ever knew. He was also of the most tender and affectionate disposition." His mind and knowledge must indeed have been wonderful when we read his little posthumous volume of "Remains" put together by the loving hands of his sorrowful father, the great historian of the Middle Ages and the Constitution of England. That volume contains not only poetry of great promise but also fine criticism and deep metaphysics. Poet as he was, he was already giving up the muse in order to indulge in his bent for metaphysics in which he was becoming fast the follower of Coleridge upon whom he looked as his master. He would have been known, said Tennyson, "if he had lived as a great man but not as a great poet; he was as near perfection as mortal man could be." His critical faculty was so acute that he wrote to his friend Gladstone about Tennyson in 1829 when he had not yet published his first volume : "I consider Tennyson as promising fair to be the greatest poet of our generation perhaps of our century." And when the first slim unpretentious volume of poetry appeared the next year, he wrote an essay on it which showed his remarkable insight into the leading characteristics of his friend's poetry which were not recognised till many years after his own death. Sir Leslie Stephen thinks that he would have rivalled Wordsworth as a philosophical poet had he lived and attempted the task. His knowledge of Italian language and literature was wonderful and his essay on Dante discloses rare knowledge of that great medieval poet. We cannot, therefore, fully realise what English letters and thought lost by the premature death of such a character at only 22. His friends however who knew his genius and capabilities will help us however to appreciate this young Marcellus of the past century. His posthumous volume of "Remains" deserves to be republished in this centenary year of its gifted author.

A NEW PENSION SCHEME.

THE announcement which the mail papers contain this week of the forthcoming operation in France of a new pension scheme, and of the fuss that is being made about it, is interesting in case of any possibility that similar trouble may arise in regard to Mr. Lloyd-George's assurance scheme in England. The people there are objecting to a weekly compulsory payment from their wages. In France, it seems barristers and members of various professions have for long given yearly a certain percentage of their salaries towards the pension they would be entitled to draw on retirement or upon attaining a certain age. Last year a law was passed authorising a system of State assurance, whereby artisans and peasants and all wage-earning persons should, at a certain age, obtain what is termed *Une retraite ouvriere*. This law is now on the point of coming into operation. Economists and statesmen, a Paris correspondent says, are looking forward with eager curiosity to see what will be the results of this new measure. A spirit of distrust is abroad, especially among the peasantry, who resent the questions asked. Many declare they will have nothing to do with the inquiry papers and will answer no questions. Perhaps the application of this new law entailing the setting down in writing of age, trade earnings, and various other family details, follows too soon upon the hated census papers, so unwillingly filled in last month. The idea of parting with however small a percentage of their earnings on the promise of receiving it again and its fruition at a distant date is utterly repugnant to the thrifty French peasant, whose traditional old stocking is still regarded as far safer than the State coffers, and he strongly believes that the whole thing has been arranged for the benefit of some one. The new tax will be levied in equal proportions on employer and employed. After next July masters and mistresses of every category will be bound to contribute a sum annually, in proportion to the age of the person employed, for every servant, every casual paid "helper," as well as for every workman and workwoman between the ages of twelve years and sixty-five. At 65 the *retaite* will be due, 100 francs (£4) being the lowest figure of the pension. As far as collection it will be noticed that this scheme differs from Mr. George's in that he will collect all contributions from employers before the wages are paid and this makes a great difference. We miss ever so much less money paid away for us which never reaches us, than money which we have to surrender with our own hands. There may be a little grumbling at first from a few, but we are inclined to think very little indeed. The British workman will recognise the benefits which he is to receive in return and besides the benefits of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals will be more immediate in prospect than those under an old age pension scheme such as the new one in France.

THE Arms Act exemption extended to Hector Gama, wine merchant, Apollo Bunder, is withdrawn.

SANCTION has been accorded to the reconstruction of the Mund bridge at mile 315'27 on the Nagpur Branch of the G. I. P. Railway.

BY order of the Archdeacon, there will be no services at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, until further notice.

H. M. S. "HIGHFLYER," Captain J. D. Dick, sailed for Colombo, on Friday, with His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade on board.

THE Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Revenue Accounts having been passed by Government, the Directors will propose at the general meeting to be held in June next, the payment from the Company's share of surplus profits for the whole year 1910 of a dividend in July, on the Capital Stock of 10s. per cent. in addition to the half-year's guaranteed interest of £1-10-0 per cent. then due making a payment for the half-year of £2 per cent. *less* English income-tax, and for the whole year of 1910 of £3-10-0 per cent. *less* English income-tax.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 28.

FOR some reason or other the supporters of His Majesty's Government seem to be in better spirits than they were a week ago, and they now express the utmost confidence in the fortunes of the Veto Bill. Not only will it go through, they say, but it will go through without the Government having even to threaten the House of Lords with the addition to their ranks of several hundred Liberal stalwarts. Sir Henry Lucy's alarming statement that the Lord Chancellor had offered to resign over that vexed question, the appointment of Justices of the Peace, was disturbing to those even who cannot find words strong to condemn Lord Loreburn's want of appreciation of the would-be magistrates in the party, which as Mr. Neil Primrose cruelly and somewhat impudently reminded him, helped to raise him to the pinnacle he now adorns. For it is obvious that, if Lord Loreburn retired from the Ministry, it would not tend to strengthen the position of Government. The Opposition have been busy all the week proposing amendments to the Veto Bill and the talking has practically all been on their side of the House. Sir Henry Dalziel, it is true, broke, what the young bloods of the Conservative party called, the orgy of silence by moving an amendment restricting the period during which the peers may prevent a Liberal measure passing into law from three to two years; but some people think this was a put-up job to show that the Government have treated the peers more leniently than they deserve at any rate. Sir Henry, when all the talking was over, left the Opposition to vote for his amendment when they against his wish insisted as the ruler of the House permitted to a division.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

The programme of the Royal Society of Arts for the session which is drawing to a close has been distinguished by the attention given to what I may call the metallurgical features of our Empire. But if I had to make a choice between the three or four papers on this subject, I should have no hesitation in awarding the palm to the one read yesterday to a large and representative audience by Sir Thomas Holland, the able ex-Director of the Geological Survey of India, and the successor of Mr. Boyd Dawkins as Professor of Geology in the University of Manchester, good as the others undoubtedly were. The paper contributed to the Royal Society of Arts earlier in the year by Mr. Reginald Murray has, I believe, already stimulated interest in Indian enterprises. Sir Thomas Holland's comprehensive and practical and lucid paper cannot fail to have a similar effect. The average investor in this country, Sir Thomas pointed out, still entertains a vague impression that the India of to-day is the India of the nineties, when the Government rules for the grant of mineral licences and leases were apparently likely, if not actually, designed to clear out the wheat of honest investment with the tears of speculation, and when violent variations in exchange made it impossible for the capitalist or mining venturer to be certain that even the face-value of his stock could be realised again in gold. From the point of view of the miner and prospector, the rules prescribed by the Government offer, he contended, "concessions" on the whole more generous than those obtainable in the self-governing colonies. As to whether the leases which are based on these rules, sufficiently safeguard the interests of the country as a whole, we must wait and see after some further years of development. Possibly, in the past, Indian administrators may have had a too nervous, regard for the possible political complications which might follow any considerable influx of the undesirable class of people who seem to be constant accessories of every mining "boom." "But artificial interference with the natural causes of migration is always dangerous, and it is now recognised that the mining industries have more than once been local safeguards in time of famine; their development, at any rate, will modify that character of simplicity which, as I have said before, is a dangerous state of unstable equilibrium in the economic configuration of a large and over-populated country. No administrator responsible for the progress of a country should risk the danger of burying the country's talents in the earth merely because its development adds to the responsibilities and worries of the district magistrate." Although, as he admitted it was going somewhat beyond the scope of his paper, few will find fault with Sir Thomas Holland for attempting to remove the well-advertised idea that the present so-called political unrest in India endangers the security of financial investments in mines as well as other industrial enterprises which involve expenditure on immoveable plant. To him the form of unrest which has so far been manifested rather increases than otherwise the value of financial investments. "The recent schoolboy outrages will not be entirely regretted if they wake up our administrators, especially those at Westminster, to the importance of tempering a sympathetic rule with healthy discipline, and the political stability of the country ought thus to be increased by this timely lesson." With regard to coal, the leading mineral in India, he referred to the recent set-back. In 1909 for the first time the upward trend of the curve became interrupted. The production for that year, however, exceeded the fat year of 1907, and probably represented a figure closely approaching a point lying on the curve of healthy development. From this point Sir Thomas expects the rise to continue with the general expansion of coal consuming industries "the workers as well as the share manipulators having secured a lesson which will be appreciated for the few years over which the public memory lasts"! Sir Thomas referred hopefully to the great undertaking of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and made some suggestions. It would, he observed, obviously be dangerous to attempt any detailed discussion of the mineral occurrences that appear to offer reasonable hope of exploitation. He ventures, however, in general terms to indicate certain occurrences that require more serious attention. Among these are the alum-shales of the Punjab and North-West Frontier, the bauxite deposits which are known to be rich in alumina in various parts of the Peninsula; barytes which is in small demand for paint; various clays including fire-clays, for the products of which there is a growing import bill now approaching £400,000 per annum; copper-sulphide ores, which in some cases may possibly be sufficiently rich in sulphur for the additional manufacture of sulphuric acid; gypsum, now raised to the extent of over 6,000 tons per annum in Rajputana for use merely as a white-wash; lead zinc, and silver ores, known in small quantities in various parts of the country, and now being prospected on a considerable scale in Upper Burma; various rare earths, of which finds are reported from time to time, including monazite occurring with the seashore sands of the Travancore coast; pitchblende, occasionally found with the mica-bearing pegmatites, and wolfram, occasionally found in considerable quantities with the tin deposits of Burma. With these might be considered also corundum and mineral waters. But the most promising substance is he thinks copper. Amongst those who took part in the discussion was Dr. Walter Saise who knows more about Indian coal than anybody living, and whose remarks were confined to that commodity. He told us that when he went to India in 1898, the total output of coal was 970,000 tons; now it is nearly 12,000,000 or thirteen times greater. He mentioned the further interesting fact that the use of Indian coal on Indian railways, to which the birth and growth of the Indian coal industry are mainly due, is largely the result of the acquisition in 1870 by the East Indian Railway Company of its own collieries "against the wish and in opposition to the then Government."

THE HOBBLE SKIRT AND THE COURT.

I read this morning that the "hobble" skirt has been banned by the Lord Chamberlain and that no lady wearing the wonderful garment will be admitted to any Court "function" during the Coronation. I should have thought the order superfluous, for how any wearer of a hobble skirt could be expected to perform the genuflections obligatory on such occasions passes my comprehension. By the way, it is announced, though not officially, that from June 23 next, when the Prince of Wales will be seventeen, it will be "en règle" for ladies to curtsey to his Royal Highness. Since writing the above, I observe that not only is the "hobble" skirt to be taboo at Court ceremonies but also other tight garments which are so fashionable just now. It was anticipated, we are told, that "devotees of the hobble" gown might order their Court dress to be cut in such a way as to just render the act of curtseying a physical possibility, and it is against this style of attire that the intimation referred to is aimed. "Moreover, dressmakers understand the word tight to apply not only to the lower part of the skirt, but to that style of cut in the upper portion of it which, by suggesting the outlines of the figure, produces an effect either charming or grotesque, according to the taste of the critic." Apparently, a good many skirts which will not do, have already been ordered and it is anticipated that something of a flutter will be caused by the ban which is understood to be due to the initiative of the Queen "who is known to regard with extreme disfavour anything *outre* in ladies' attire."

LORD NORTHCOTE.

I am afraid that Lord Northcote has been very seriously ill and that all cause for anxiety has not been entirely removed. I do not think that his Lordship has fulfilled any public engagement since he presided at Mr. Claude Hill's lecture on Indian education six weeks ago. He then said he was feeling much better. His many friends, both in India and at home, will wish him a speedy recovery. He is certainly not one of the drones of the peerage, and a few months ago he added to his many engagements by accepting the position of President of the Coronation Exhibition which is to be held at Shepherd's Bush during the coming season and which it may be to some extent overshadowed by the more ambitious show on Sydenham Hill promises to surpass all Mr. Imre Kualfy's efforts as a master of spectacular and pictorial display. The excellent Duke of Teck is Honorary President of the Exhibition and Lord Blyth, one of the most public-spirited men I know, is Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Kualfy is often sneered at and abused, but whatever may be his shortcomings, he is a great showman, and he possesses in a marked degree the faculty of enlisting the active and disinterested support of the right sort of people.

OUR PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

Interviewed with reference to the new bridge which the City fathers propose to erect and which has come to be known as the St. Paul's Bridge, Sir William Richmond strongly advocates the rival project designed by Mr. Arthur Beresford Pite, although it would mean an additional outlay of a million sterling. That he seems to think is a mere bagatelle for such a rich City as London and unworthy of a moment's consideration. In putting forward his views for the consideration of the Philistines to whom we entrust the spending of public money, the eminent R. A. says he is chiefly concerned for the artistic reputations of our country "which public bodies and committees promoting memorials and improvements seem to trouble themselves little about." How true this indictment is shown by the hideous statues in some of the most important sites in the Metropolis—the Embankment Gardens to wit—which ought to be barred or at least covered up before the arrival of the foreign visitors to the Coronation. *Apropos* the King Edward Memorial Committee are taking their time in fixing upon a site for the proposed statue of the late Sovereign. And so much the better, we do not want another fiasco. There are many who think that Hyde Park would be the best place, but I do not see why the Achilles statue should be displaced as is suggested in some quarters.

CORONATION CHARGES.

At such times as a Coronation there is all ways a good deal of exaggeration with reference to the amount of the extra charges imposed for hotel accommodation and I know, however, for a fact that at one well-known hotel not far from the Embankment six guineas a day is being paid for a single bedroom. The minimum period for which the hotel in question would consent to let the room on these terms is fifteen days. On the other hand, at a big hotel where only as many shillings per diem are charged for a bed-room with bath and breakfast, no difference in the tariff is to be made on account of the Coronation.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The mission to this country on behalf of the Domiciled Europeans and Eurasians of India is properly being well boomed and I hope that the enthusiastic delegates will, as the result of their well-planned arrangements, get all the money they require. I think, however, that their task is a heavier one than they imagine, and I doubt if the present moment is the most suitable that would have been selected for making such an appeal notwithstanding the approaching visit of their Majesties to India.

Who was the first to suggest a Coronation Durbar to be attended by the second Emperor I do not know, but this I think I can say that it was by no means "forced" on India. If the splendid idea did not emanate in Indian circles it was strongly supported in Indian circles and supported by reasons which could not fail to impress those with whom the final decision rested. Just before and during the sitting of an Imperial Conference, we hear so much of the colonies that people are almost in danger of forgetting the brightest jem in the Crown of England. The fact that India is to be the first part of the Empire visited by the King, since his accession is not only a thing of which all Indians ought to be proud, but it also served to show its predominant position in this overseas dominions.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

BONDED STOCKS IN THE TREATY PORTS.

Future Reductions of Imports.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 11.

Replying to Mr. Theodore Taylor, with reference to the suggested possibility of a new agreement, resulting from the increase of the imports of opium into China in 1911, Mr. Montagu said that in consideration of the 21,000 chests of uncertificated opium bonded in Hongkong and the treaty ports and now entering China, the Indian Government had agreed that the authorized export of certified opium during the next three years should be correspondingly reduced.

The average import of Indian opium into China before 1908 was 51,000 chests. This number, said Mr. Montagu, may be slightly exceeded in 1911 if the whole of this year's certified opium enters China within the year in addition to the old uncertified stocks; but the circumstances are exceptional and China's import for the year should not be confused with Indian exports of opium to China.

Summary of Agreement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

A Press Communique states :—

An authentic summary of the Opium Agreement which was signed on at Pekin on the 9th May has now been received from Sir John Jordan. The Agreement provides that the arrangements which were entered into between the British and the Chinese Governments in 1907 shall continue for the unexpired portion, of seven years of the original period but subject to the following conditions :—

Article 1.—China during the next seven years shall diminish its production of native opium annually in the same proportion as the annual export of opium, from India is diminished.

Article 2.—In view of the fact that China has adopted a rigorous policy of prohibiting the production, transport, and smoking of indigenous opium, the British Government agree that the export of opium from India shall cease in less than seven years if proof is given in the interval that the production of native opium in China has completely ceased.

Article 3.—The British Government agree that Indian opium shall not be conveyed to any province in China which has effectively suppressed the cultivation and import of indigenous opium. It is stipulated however that the closing of the ports of Canton and Shanghai to the import of Indian opium shall only take effect as a final step for the completion of the above measure.

Article 4.—During the period of the Agreement the British Government is permitted to obtain by local enquiries conducted by British officials continuous evidence of the diminution of cultivation in China.

Article 5.—China is submitted to the despatch of an official to India to watch the opium sale and the packing of opium for export, but without any power of interference.

Article 6.—The British Government consent to the present consolidated import duty being increased from 110 to 350 taels a chest, the increase taking effect simultaneously with the imposition of an equivalent excise duty upon indigenous opium in China.

Article 7.—So long as the additional article of the Chefoo Convention is in force we will withdraw all restrictions and all taxation other than the consolidated import duty such as those which were recently imposed in Canton on the whole sale trade in Indian opium, this provision shall not derogate from the force of any laws published or hereafter to be published by China for the suppression of opium smoking and the regulation of retail trade.

Article 8.—During the calander year 1911, the Government of India will issue export certificates for 30,600 chests reducing the number progressively until the China exports are extinguished in 1917. Each chest thus certificated may be imported into any Treaty Port in China.

Article 9.—The agreement may be revised at any time with the mutual consent of the parties.

Article 10.—The agreement comes in to force on the date of its signature and the annexe to the agreement provides that a census shall be taken on that date of the signature of the agreement of all uncertified Indian opium in bond in the Treaty Ports which being in stock in Hongkong is bonafide intended for the Chinese market and all such chests shall be marked with a special label and on payment of the present import duty of 110 taels shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as certificated opium. All chests thus labelled in Hong-Kong however, must be removed to a Chinese port within seven days after the signature of the agreement. For two months after the signature of the arrangement The ports of Shanghai and Canton only shall be open to the import of further uncertificated Indian opium, thereafter all the Treaty Ports of China shall by the consent of the other Treaty Powers be closed to uncertificated opium. The amount of uncertificated opium labelled for China in the Treaty Ports and Hong-Kong on the date of the agreement along with the amount of the uncertificated opium admitted into Shanghai and Canton. During the succeeding two months measures shall be taken in reduction of the Indian exports in 1912, 1913 and 1914, that is to say in addition to the annual reduction by 5,900 chests, the exports from India to China shall be still further reduced during each of these three years by one-third of the total of uncertificated opium admitted to the privileges described above.

The Chinese Government issued a long and important decree on the 9th May giving effect to the new opium agreement and explicitly ordering that all restrictions and taxation imposed in the Province on wholesale opium shall be immediately withdrawn at the same time and an excise duty of 230 taels a picul has been imposed on indegenous opium in pursuance of Article 7 of the agreement.

The decree of the 9th May acknowledges the kind assistance of a friendly power and declares the arrangements to be entirely satisfactory. It explains the new rates of increased taxation as being merely a temporary expedient to meet the present financial exigencies and it expressly disclaims any intentions of relying on such a source of revenue. It states that although a period of ten years was originally fixed for the removal of such a long standing and deep seated evil the new arrangements will permit of the cessation of foreign imports in any time within the remaining seven years in the event of complete extinction of the cultivation in China and it directs every effort to be made to bring about the abolition of cultivation as soon as possible.

RANGOON, MAY 12.

Mr. E. J. Dingle who had been only recently in China having previously been in 1909 studying the subject of the suppression of opium cultivation there writing to the "Rangoon Gazette" from Hongkow says I unhesitatingly declare that in my experience I have never known or heard of a crusade against the National course being carried on with greater vigour and at greater national expense as China is unquestionably doing her part. So recently as the past three months I have travelled in parts of the interior Provinces where two years ago I saw more than half the land given up to the cultivation of the poppy. Now there is not a single poppy patch.

Comment by the "Hindu."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 12.

The *Hindu*, commenting on the Anglo-Chinese Agreement says : "At the time when money is needed for many urgent objects, the curtailment of revenue in this direction would mean a serious set-back to the cause of progress. Since the objection to the traffic was mainly heard in England and since the cessation of the traffic has been practically imposed on the Indian Government by the Nonconformist conscience, strongly represented as it is in the Cabinet, it is only the barest fairness that England should pay the cost. Moral rectitude is an excellent thing, but your motive is apt to be misunderstood when others have to pay the price of your virtue."

MEXICAN INSURRECTION.

Rebels Form Provisional Government.

LONDON, MAY 11.

General Madero, yesterday evening, released General Navarro and 27 officers captured at Juarez, on parole. He announces his willingness to resume peace negotiations.

NEW YORK, MAY 12.

The Mexican insurgents have proclaimed Juarez as the capital, and have appointed a provisional government.

The diplomats in Mexico City met at the American Embassy, and decided to take concerted action to protect the foreigners in certain eventualities.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The possession of Juarez by the rebels is important because, under the American interpretation of neutrality laws, any munitions can pass the frontier to Juarez unhindered, provided they are sent in the way of business and are not accompanied by armed men.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Declaration of London.

ADELAIDE, MAY 12.

The Inter-State Congress of the Australian Chambers of Commerce has passed a resolution, expressing gratification that the Declaration of London will be discussed at the Imperial Conference, and hoping that British statesmanship and diplomacy will succeed in modifying it, so as to render it generally acceptable.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other delegates to the Imperial Conference and Coronation have left for England. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was given a most enthusiastic send-off at the station.

LONDON TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Army Council Blamed for the Decrease.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Lord Esher, addressing a special meeting of the London Territorial Association, called to consider the question of recruiting, said that the London force had decreased by 1,062 during the current year. He blamed the Army Council for not treating the force seriously.

SMUGGLING UNDESIRABLES

Steamship Agent and First Officer Convicted.

NEW YORK, MAY 12.

M. Calanos, Agent of the Hellenic Steamship Company, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and the first officer of the steamer "Athinai" to five months' imprisonment and a fine of three thousand dollars, for smuggling undesirable immigrants disguised as seamen or hidden in coal-bunkers, and elsewhere.

LATE MR. GREY'S WILL.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The will of Mr. Grey, who was killed by a lion in East Africa, has been proved at £45,668.

The testator leaves a third of this amount to his cousin, Earl Grey, in recognition of his advice to go to Africa.

THE MANCHURIAN DISASTER.

LONDON, MAY 12.

All the consulates, except the Russian, were burned down at Kirin, in Manchuria, which was set on fire by Chunchuses, who have committed other acts of incendiarism on the East Chinese Railway. The damage is immense.

THE annual dinner of the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant, on Thursday, June 8, at 8 p.m. The Earl of Minto, K.G., will be the guest of the Club. The annual garden party will take place at the Royal Botanical Garden, Regent's Park, from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., on Wednesday, June 7.

LORD MINTO'S RULE.

High Tribute from Lord Kitchener.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 12.

Lord Minto presided at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner yesterday evening.

Proposing the toast of Lord Minto, Lord Kitchener paid a tribute to the administrative genius, modesty, industry, knowledge of human nature and warm sympathy with the various races he ruled, which had been displayed by Lord Minto during his tenure of office. The speaker said if he were asked what quality above all others he would ascribe to Lord Minto, he would say the quality of pluck, not mere physical pluck but a greater quality, moral pluck.

He had never known or heard of Lord Minto weighing popularity in the scale against what he considered right and just. As one nearly associated with Lord Minto in India he could say that his admiration of Lord Minto's able statemanship was unbounded.

THE RELIEF OF FEZ.

French Column Advances.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The French column under Colonel Brulard began its march to Fez, from the coast camp at El Kunitra.

The inhabitants, along the route, abandoned their homes and emissaries from the French column have failed to induce them to return.

The tribesmen raided 280 head of cattle at the French camp near Rabat.

THE GULF EXPEDITION.

Cost Two Lakhs.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Replying to Mr. Dillon, in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary for India, stated with reference to the results of the recent expedition to the Persian Gulf and its cost, that the expedition had achieved its objects. Apart from the capture of a number of rifles, the general result had been to drive from the coast the Afghan traders in smuggled arms, who had returned owing to the climatic conditions. The cost of the expedition was estimated at two lakhs, and would be borne by India.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S BILL.

Mr. Balfour's Support.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a Primrose League Demonstration at the Albert Hall, declared that the Second Chamber must be able to carry out great duties and not the pitiful, beggarly modicum of responsibility given by the Veto Bill.

Mr. Balfour heartily supported Lord Lansdowne's Bill for the reform of the House of Lords and thought it went as far as was possible or desirable.

FALSE INCOME-TAX RETURNS.

Bavarian Government Sues Defaulter's Heirs.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Bavarian revenue authorities are demanding £180,000 as arrears of taxes, in addition to a fine, from the heirs of Herr Von Klemm, a former member of the Upper House, who, for twenty years, returned his property as being worth £100,000 to £200,000, whereas he left two millions sterling.

AVIATION.

Two Fatal Accidents.

BERLIN, MAY 11.

The aviator, Bokenmueller, flying in a fog at Johannisthal, struck a building and was killed.

SAN ANTONIO (TEXAS), MAY 11.

Lieutenant Kelly, flying at a fete here, fell and fractured his skull.

DINAPORE RAIWAY ACCIDENT SEQUEL.

Damage Suit for Rs. 30,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

Mrs. Shyamnarain Masaldan of Bankipore, whose daughter died in the recent Dinapore railway accident and who herself was severely injured has served a notice on the East Indian Railway claiming damages of thirty thousand rupees.

TOLLYGUNGE NOTE FORGERY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

An application for bail was made this morning before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore on behalf of Nidhu Lal Dhara, one of the accused in the Tollygunge Note Forgery case. Nidhu is an artisan and is alleged to have helped in the mechanical works. The ground urged is prejudice to defence if the accused was kept in hajut. Orders were reserved.

CHOLERA IN SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 12.

Owing to the outbreak of cholera in Secunderabad it has been notified that furlough men from Secunderabad will be detained at Bangalore till further orders.

SOCIAL REFORM.

Conference at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, MAY 12.

The thirteenth Provincial Social Conference held its sittings yesterday in Madras with Professor P. Lakshminarasu Naidu in the Chair. Mr. K. B. Ramanadha Aiyar, on behalf of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and in the course of his interesting, address, referred to the work of the Social Reform Association and to the difficulties it is confronted with in its work.

In the course of his address, the President observed that excepting a few ladies' conferences, one or two widow re-marriages and some occasional public meetings, the achievements in that Presidency in social reform was insignificant and the outlook was so gloomy that one was compelled to question the utility of such conferences. Considering the shortness of time at his disposal he did not think it desirable to say anything about the questions that would be discussed at the Conference. He had, therefore, chosen for his subject what ought to be the basic problems of social reforms.

The President then pointed out that all attempts towards social reforms were in the very nature of things experiments to ameliorate the conditions of mankind. Ideals could not but precede the experiments and social reforms, therefore, had underlying them certain far-reaching ideals.

LADY DELEGATE.

The Conference then proceeded with the consideration of subjects on the agenda relating to matters mostly dealt with at previous conferences. There were as many as 13 resolutions on various subjects. One prominent feature of the proceedings of the Conference was that a cultured lady named Shrimati Alimualu Mangammal took part in the debate on a very important subject relating to the female education resolution, and on the subject of the elevation of the Depressed Classes, which drew a number of speakers, among them being the Hon. Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyer who delivered an interesting address and earnestly appealed to the public for help in the matter. Another subject that occupied the attention of the Conference for nearly four hours was that relating to the Civil Marriage Bill. A heated discussion followed and considerable excitement prevailed.

HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

The proposition was moved by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyenger and the first opposition to it was set up by Mr. V. C. Sesha Chariar, Mr. Sesha Chariar contended that the Bill embodied an important proposition which affected the well-being and the integrity of the Hindu society. At every step of the Bill they were confronted with difficulties which were difficult to overcome and the giving of the effect to the provision of the Bill would be conducive of the converting of marriages from a religious relationship into a contract. Marriages, he said, ought not to be pulled down from the highest pedestal in which they had been placed by their sages. Mr. Satyamurthi associated himself with Mr. V. C. Sesha Chariar, while Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer thought the Bill involved several essential questions for the consideration of which they had not any sufficient time. He was therefore of opinion that the time was not yet ripe for a conference of this kind to commit itself to any definite acceptance. Mr. B. N. Sarma, while observing that he would not give his consent to the Bill as a whole, said that he upheld the principle embodied in the Bill of allowing marriages between sub-sects. Among those who supported the mover of the resolution were Mr. O. Kandasami Chetty, Mr. A. P. Patro, Mr. M. Kunjunni Nair, Mr. N. K. Ramaswami Aiyar, Mr. V. V. Srinivassa Iyanger and Mr. Prakasam. Both the supporters and the opposers of the resolution made long and vehement speeches covering a vast ground of the legal objections raised to the Bill proposed by Mr. Bhupendranath Basu. The supporters of the Bill characterised it as an innocent and permissive measure, the principle embodied in it being one necessary for national building. After all the discussion was over, the resolution was put to the vote and was carried, only the delegates present being allowed the vote. It was nearly 8 p.m. when this discussion was closed and there were yet several resolutions to be gone through with the consent of all assembled. These were put from the chair and were carried.

During the proceedings of the day it was proposed that there would be an interdining together of men of all castes without objection on the ground of the Drishti Dosha, the members taking part by paying eight annas each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

"RESERVED FOR EUROPEANS."

Right of Railways Questioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 12.

About two years ago, Mathradas Ramchand, a pleader of Hyderabad, Sind, had filed a suit against the Secretary of State in respect of his ejectment at the Karachi Cantonment Station, N. W. Railway from the second class compartment labelled "Reserved for Europeans," but the suit was dismissed by Mr. Pratt, Judicial Commissioner of Sind, on the ground that it did not lie against the Secretary of State. On appeal filed by Mathradas two other Judges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court have held that the suit can lie against the Secretary of State. Mathradas now intends again to press his claims which should mean a clear and final decision of the issue whether or not Railway Companies can reserve accommodation for Europeans to the exclusion of Indians from certain compartments.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL CASE.

Revision of Acquittal Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 12.

In connection with the reference made by the District Magistrate of Karachi in the case of Dr. Kaka, Health Officer of Karachi Municipality, and Framroze Edalji Panthaky, a retired Deputy Collector and Municipal Councillor, who were discharged by the City Magistrate, the Judicial Commissioner's Court has decided to hear the Public Prosecutor before disposing of the reference. No date has yet been fixed for that purpose and no notice has been ordered to be issued to the accused.

WHEAT EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 12.

During the week ending on May 8th 714.394 cwts. of wheat were exported from Karachi bringing the total exports since the 1st of January up to 54,20,429 cwts as against 3,16,089 cwts during the corresponding period of 1910.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

Chartered High Courts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 12.

Among the subjects for consideration on the agenda on the last day of the Madras Provincial Conference was one relating to the Chartered High Courts.

The draft resolution on the subject was in the following terms:—"That this Conference is of opinion that having regard to the congestion of work in the Madras High Court it is necessary to strengthen the High Court by appointing at least one more judge to it. This Conference also considers it necessary to alter the constitutions of the Chartered High Courts so as to ensure that not less than two-thirds of the judges of each such High Court, including the Chief Justice, shall be barristers or pleaders of the High Court of not less than seven years standing."

At the last moment, however, the subject was not taken up for consideration, the President announcing that it has been proposed to drop the subject for the present.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

Government Dairy at Delhi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

A Press communique states :—It has been decided to establish at Delhi a Government Dairy worked by the Military Farms Department for the purpose of supplying pure produce to the civil and military camps at the Coronation Durbar. A large herd of milch cattle will be maintained at the dairy, which will be equipped with the latest plant and appliances. All milk issued for consumption will be pasteurised, and the dairy will be worked entirely under expert European supervision. The prices for sale to the civil camps and to the general public will be Rs. 1-4 per pound for butter, annas five per seer for milk, and Re. 1 per pound for cream. The dairy is being established at considerable expense, and on the assumption that all Government camps will obtain the whole of their dairy supplies from it to the exclusion of all other agencies. No other arrangement for the production or sale of dairy produce will be permitted within the Durbar area.

The central station for the lines of rail traversing the Durbar camp will be called fittingly Kingsway Railway Station.

CALCUTTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Suggested Amalgamation with the Asiatic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta Historical Society, Mr. Watson, I.C.S., Acting Honorary Secretary, placed before the meeting the recommendation of the Council. As the Editor of "Bengal, Past and Present" and permanent Honorary Secretary have both left India and no successors could be had to take their place it was desirable that the Asiatic Society should be approached with a view if possible to an amalgamation of the two societies. After some discussion it was unanimously resolved that a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Justice Stephen, Messrs. Watson and Mitchell (Treasurer) be deputed to conduct negotiations with the Asiatic Society on as favourable terms as possible, subject to confirmation by the general body of members. In the meantime arrangements would be made to issue the next number of "Bengal Past and Present."

The membership, which in 1907, was 200, had risen last year to 339 an increase of 76 over the preceding year. The total receipts amounted to about Rs. 9,400 against 6,600 in 1909, the total payments exceeding 10,000. The total amount of subscription was about Rs. 6,800 against two thousand less in the previous year. The cash position at the commencement of the year showed a deficit of over one thousand rupees, and, deducting this from the surplus in hand, last year's cash balance showed a deficit of eight hundred rupees. The present financial condition of the Society was far from satisfactory.

THE "GERMAN COUNT."

Amount of Bail Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

Justices Casperz and Sharfuddin disposed of a rule obtained on behalf of Rudolf Stallmann, better known as the "German count" calling on the District Magistrate of Alipore to show cause why the amount of security demanded in his case should not be reduced. The petitioner was arrested under the Extradition Act and was released on a bail of Rs. 2,000. Subsequently, the charges against him were altered and he was directed to furnish two sureties of five thousand rupees each. Their Lordships made the rule absolute and reduced the sureties to fifteen hundred rupees each.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A GHARRYWALLAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

Mr. T. Keogh, Chief Officer of the s. s. "Seoni," now lying at the Sibpur Ghat, Howrah, was arrested on Thursday morning for causing grievous hurt to a gharrywallah. The latter alleged that Keogh hired his gharry and kept him engaged the whole night, paying Rs. 4. The gharrywallah declined the amount and is alleged to have abused Keogh, on which the latter is alleged to have struck the gharrywallah causing him grievous hurt. Mr. Keogh was released on a bail of Rs. 100.

STUDENT ARRESTED AT NATTORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

On the strength of a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Pabna under Sec. 124 A I. P. C., the police yesterday searched the Victoria Boarding House, a students' mess at Nattore, E. Bengal. A boarder named Jogandra Nath Mullick, a student of the Maharaja's School, was arrested and sent to Pabna.

MR. NANDA LAL SEAL, Accountant-General of H. H. the Nizam's Government, succeeds Mr. Hydari as Secretary to the Government in the Financial Department and Mr. Syed Ahmed becomes Deputy Accountant-General.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

THE ROYAL CROWN.

By. C. Fox-Davies.

OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Editor of "Armorial Families"; Author of "The Complete Guide to Heraldry," "Their Majesties' Court," &c., &c.

Few people know what a wealth of history clusters round the royal Crown, few people know how many Crowns there really are, still fewer know that the Crown they see engraved, embossed, and drawn wherever it is desired to allude to Royalty is a representation of a Crown which does not and never has existed.

Part of the regalia may date back to the time of Edward the Confessor, but the Crown is painfully modern, though the jewels are historic. In 1649 Parliament ordered the regalia to be delivered to the trustees for the sale of the goods of the late king, who were to cause the same to be totally broken, and melt down all the gold and silver, and sell the jewels to the best advantage of the Commonwealth.

At the inventory then taken we find mention of "The Imperial Crowne of massy gold," "The Queen's Crowne of massy gold," "A small Crowne found in an iron chest" (this was the Crown of Edward VI), "Queene Edith's Crowne, formerly thought to be of massy gold but upon trial found to be of silver gilt," and "King Alfered's Crowne, of goulde wyer worke." To the inventory is added the words: "The forementioned Crownes, since ye inventorie was taken; are accordinge to order of parliament totallie broken and defaced."

The values placed upon the Crowns in the inventories are respectively £1,110, £338, £ 73, £16, £ 248. But when King Charles came back to his own again an order was given to Sir Robert Vyner to provide new regalia, and Sir Robert's receipt for £ 21,978 9s. 11d. is still in existence, this being for two Crowns, two sceptres, an orb, St. Edward's staff, the Armilla and the Ampull. But he provided other matters, and his bill altogether came to £ 32,000.

Sir Edward Walker, Garter King-of-Arms, in his account of the coronation of King Charles II, says of the regalia, "all which doe now retayne the old names and fashion, although they have been newly made." The Crowns are thus described: "Two Imperial Crownes sett with pretious stones, the one to be called St. Edward's Crown wherewith the king was to be crowned, and the other to be put on after his coronation, before his Majestie's retorne to Westminster Hall."

In all essential details, and no doubt in material also, though it has unquestionably been altered slightly from time to time, St. Elward's crown is still as it was made by Sir Robert Vyner. It consists of a rim of gold ornamented with various jewels rubies, emeralds, and sapphires of some size, each surrounded in the form of a rosette by a circle of diamonds. Along the upper and lower edges of the rim are single rows of pearls, and on the rim are set four crosses patee and four fleurs-de-lis of gold alternately, all adorned with diamonds and other precious stones. From the tops of the crosses two gold arches, similarly rimmed with pearls and ornamented with gems, rise and cross each other curving downwards again to the point of intersection. At the point of intersection there is a mound or orb of gold encircled by a gemmed band, and from this rises a similar band at right angles. On the top of all is a gold cross patee set with jewels, and on top of the cross is a large round pearl. Two large pear-shaped pearls hang from projections on the arms of the cross. The cap of this crown is of crimson velvet turned up with miniver. This is the official crown wherewith a king is crowned. But it is nothing like so gorgeous as the State Crown.

The State Crown is practically re-made for every Sovereign. Charles II's State Crown—the one stolen by Colonel Blood, 13th May, 1671—was taken to pieces, and the gold setting of it, in which the jewels had been, passed into the possession of the late Lord Amherst of Hackney, as did the settings of the Crowns of George IV and William IV.

The forms of these State Crowns have varied considerably, and whilst the dominating note in St. Edward's Crown is its gold, in the State Crown little if any gold is visible.

The present State Crown was made in 1838 for Queen Victoria, and re-made, with no perceptible alteration of design, by Messrs. Garrard and Co., of the Haymarket, for King Edward. Such alteration as may be necessary for King George is also entrusted to them. Some of the gems have had remarkable histories. The great sapphire which was in the Crown of Charles II passed with the Stuarts into exile, and was bequeathed by Cardinal York to George III. This is set in the rim of the Crown, and in the centre of the cross patee of diamonds immediately above is a wonderful ruby, which has always had the place of honour. It is of an irregular pear shape, about two inches in length and has at some time been pierced. In the hole, however, a smaller ruby has been set in gold. This jewel was originally the property of the King of Granada, and in 1367 Don Pedro, King of Castile, murdered his neighbour for the sake of his jewels, of which this was one. The tradition is that Don Pedro gave it to the Black Prince after the battle of Najera in the same year, and Henry V wore it in his crown at the battle of Agincourt. In the centre of the diamond cross which surmounts the Crown is a large sapphire which is said to have come from a ring of Edward the Confessor, buried with him, and subsequently taken from his shrine at Westminster. The weight of the Crown is 39oz 5dwt. As re-made for King Edward, in addition to the large ruby and the large sapphire, the Crown contains four rubies, 11 emeralds, 16 sapphires, 297 pearls, and 2,818 diamonds, there being 20 more pearls and 35 more diamonds than in the time of Queen Victoria. Part of the Cullinan diamond can now be attached to the Crown and will be so worn by King George, and the larger piece of that stone has been set in one of the King's sceptres.

The State Crown consists of a silver openwork circle set with sapphires and emeralds alternately as the centres of richly jewelled clusters separated by diamond studded tracery. Above and below the rim are rows of large pearls, the upper rim having, above its row of pearls, shallow festoons of diamond. On these festoons are set four crosses patee and four fleurs-de-lis, so thickly set with diamonds that no setting is visible. In the centre of each is either a large ruby or an emerald. The fleurs-de-lis are all entire, and in this differ in shape from the fleurs-de-lis in St. Elward's Crown, where the lower part of each, as also of the crosses, merges in the rim.

From each of the crosses, on the upper corners of which are large pearls, a silver arch rises, the design of these arches being of oak-leaves and acorns. The arches are heavily encrusted with large diamonds, each of the acorns being single pearls of large size.

The arches of the State Crown are not depressed at the point of intersection, but on the contrary rise slightly, but nothing in any way like the crown which is represented on the "sealed pattern" for official use. Where the bands cross, four large pearls hang down upon the cap, and above the arches is an orb, surmounted by a cross patee, the whole composed of large diamonds save for St. Edward's sapphire in the centre of the cross.

The cap of this Crown as it is actually worn after the Coronation is of a rich purply blue velvet, turned up with miniver, but the Crown has sometimes been exhibited at the Tower of London with a cap of crimson velvet.

Amongst the Regalia at the Tower are both the circlet and the State Crown of Queen Mary of Modena, and the Scottish Crown is kept in Edinburgh.

The Crown worn by Queen Alexandra at the coronation of King Edward, which was made specially for that occasion, was an exceedingly handsome one. This contained 3,971 diamonds. Upon the plain diamond encrusted rim were set three crosses patee and as many fleurs-de-lis, and from each rose a diamond studded arch all six meeting in the centre to support an orb and cross of diamonds. Some of the diamonds were Crown jewels others were temporarily acquired, the Crown being broken up again immediately after the Coronation. In the centre of one of the crosses on the rim blazed the Koh-i-Noor the "Mountain of Light," which came from Golconda and passed into the possession of the Mogul Emperor. It remained at Delhi until 1739 when the King of Persia Nadir Shah, captured it. When Nadir was assassinated, Ahmed Shah took the stone to Cabul and from his descendant, Shah Shujah, in 1813 it passed to Ranjeeb Singh at Lahore. When the East India Company annexed Lahore from Dhullep Singh, in 1849, they sent the stone to Queen Victoria.

There is, however, another Queen's Crown in existence. It is entirely composed of diamonds, and is the small topply crown which is represented on the jubilee coinage of Queen Victoria. She found the State Crown heavy to wear, and she disliked the irritating safeguards which attended any use of it, and at her own personal expense she had this smaller crown made. Under her will it passed to Queen Alexandra and the Queen's consort for the time being as an heirloom.

The open Crown represented as worn on the later coinage of Queen Victoria never had any existence.

The German Imperial Crown like the one we usually see in this country, is simply a heraldic design and is based upon the so-called Crown of Charlemagne really the Crown of the Roman German Empire. It was an eleventh-century Southern Italian piece of work and until the year 1796 was preserved with the other Imperial jewels in the church of the Holy Ghost at Nuremburg, but it is now at Vienna. From the accession of George I to the end of the reign of William IV, a representation of this Crown appeared on an escutcheon over the arms of Hanover in the Royal Arms of this country in token of the office of Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire which belonged to the Electors of Hanover.

The Austrian Imperial Crown was made in 1602 for the Emperor Rudolf II. The cap is almost enclosed by dome-shaped gold plates heavily set with gems.

The Russian Imperial Crown is entirely composed of diamonds, of which there are 5,012. It is surmounted by a huge ruby of 339 carats. The peculiar cleft shape of this Crown, with its bulging sides, is familiar to us from the photographs of the Tsar and Tsarina the Crown of the latter being of the same shape.

FALSE COMPLAINT OF POLICE TORTURE.

Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, MAY 12.

The "Tribune" publishes the judgment of Major Fox Strangeway, was Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, sentencing one Hussain Bibi and her husband, Dhanna, to six months' imprisonment under Section 211 I. P. C, for bringing a false charge of torture against Amar Singh, Sub-Inspector, and three others. The Magistrate's finding was that the woman subjected herself to torture for the reward of a hundred rupees at the instance of Karamalli Lambardar and another, whose houses were searched by the Sub-Inspector and that injuries were inflicted after the Sub-Inspector left the village; that her complaint was dictated by the Lambardars and that her husband was also responsible for the complaint. The husband's appeal has been rejected by the Sessions Judge and the case against the Lambardar and others under Section 211 is pending before the Court.

SMUGGLING OPIUM AND COCAINE.

A European Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 12.

F. Lee, a European, late of Mauritius, was to-day sentenced by the Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges of being in illegal possession of nine balls of opium and 207 1-8 ounce bottles of cocaine with which he was arrested on arrival from Calcutta on the steamer "Ellenga." Sentences to run their course consecutively. Accused pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. He was ignorant of law. Believing his friend's statement that contraband would sell at a profit he purchased the drug so that could help his starving family.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge this morning.

The Maharajah of Idar was granted a private interview by the Viceroy at Viceregal Lodge this morning after the Council.

The State dinner and reception at Viceregal Lodge will be on June 22nd and not on 23rd as previously and erroneously announced.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MAY 11.

A fire occurred in Ningala in the Bhavnagar territory amongst some stacks of grass which were burnt down. The flames spread to adjoining houses which were also destroyed involving a loss of about Rs. 1,500. There have been a number of fires lately on the Girnar near Junagad.

Sir Bhownaggree was given a hearty send-off to-day when he left by the mail arriving in Bombay on Friday morning. He travelled in the saloon of the Maharaja.

Dingwall is in a state of ferment over the fortune of a Highlander named Urquhart, who left his native country over fifty years ago to try his luck at the gold diggings in California. He amassed great wealth, amounting, it is said, to millions. When it was made known after Mr. Urquhart's death that there was money to be disbursed among his descendants over 2,000 people made claim to a share. With the view of settling their claims a solicitor from Edinburgh visited Dingwall on April 22 and met over fifty of the claimants. Many of them were disappointed that they did not get a pile of gold on the spot.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, April 28.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has been suffering from a slight cold, but has not found it necessary to remain indoors or curtail his work. Semi-official statements declare that his health is normal, but King Peter of Servia has been requested to postpone his visit.

ARMAMENT WORKS.

The directors of the Skoda works have declared a dividend of 20 kronen per share, or 10 per cent., and decided to raise the share capital from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 kronen by an issue of new 200 kronen shares at the price of 320 kronen. The increase of capital is required for the extension of plant in the steel and gun departments. Wild speculation in Skoda shares in the Vienna Bourse has caused heavy losses, the price having varied from 800 to about 600 kronen.

CHINA.

AN IMPERIAL MARRIAGE.

Festivities are now being held on a magnificent scale in connection with the marriage of the fifth son of the Manchu Prince Ching, President of the Grand Council the most powerful official in the Empire, to the daughter of Sun-pao-chi, the Chinese Governor of Shantung Province, formerly Minister in Paris and Berlin. The ceremony attracts attention, as it is the first instance recorded of a marriage of a member of the Imperial House with a Chinese lady.

NEW VICEROY OF MANCHURIA.

In deference to his repeated requests Hsi Liang, Viceroy of Manchuria, has been permitted to retire, his health having been shaken owing to the strenuous way in which he has performed his duties during the recent epidemic. The appointment of Chao Erh-hsun as his successor is received with universal approval.

SERIOUS FIRES IN TIENTSIN.

A heavy gale and duststorm have been followed by two serious and four minor fires in cotton drying compounds, caused by flying sparks. The approximate damage is estimated at half a million taels (£62,500); the insurance offices involved are the South British, the London and Lancashire, the State, and the London Assurance Corporation. The Standard Oil Company's warehouse and the British powder-magazine in the proximity narrowly escaped, otherwise the foreign portion of Tientsin would have been blown to pieces.

FRANCE.

M. FALLIERES.

The President of the Republic has spent several days in Tunis, and has announced his intention of visiting Algeria next year. He is expected to arrive back in France to-morrow night.

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTURBANCES.

There has been no recrudescence of violent rioting in the Marne district, but the spirit of unrest is evidently only restrained by the presence of the troops. At various points the withdrawal of the military has been followed by fresh acts of brigandage and "sabotage". The "administrative strike" in the Aube district continues to be strictly enforced. About 200 arrests have been made altogether.

THE PARIS SCANDALS.

Marmon, the Levantine who is under arrest in connexion with the theft of Foreign Office documents, continues to assert that the use he made of them was purely journalistic. Rouet, the clerk who supplied Maimon with the information, asserts that he only gave him documents referring to the Baghdad Railway, and his sole object was the furtherance of his private interests. M. Hamon has now admitted appropriating £8,380 from the Foreign Office. Investigation into the alleged sale of bogus decorations is proceeding. M Chedanne the Foreign Office architect, who was arrested in connection with the Hamon case, has been provisionally released.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The active squadron of the Austro-Hungarian Navy arrived on Monday at Corfu, where the Emperor William is staying in response to a desire expressed by the Emperor last month. In recognition of his Majesty's interest in the discoveries at Garitza, the Greek Government has conceded to the Emperor all rights of excavation.

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The 12 torpedo boats of the 1911 programme have been ordered, six from the Vulkan yards and six from the Germania yards at Kiel. This is the same distribution of orders as last year. It is authoritatively denied that there is a prospect of a large increase in speed of German cruisers over and above that of the Von der Tann, which in the German belief is the fastest large cruiser afloat.

SHIPYARD STRIKE.

The strike of certain categories of workmen at the Schichau yards at Danzig, which began on April 10, has now developed into a general lock-out. The yards are now idle. No disturbances are reported. According to the men's organs, the principal demands of the strikers are a 9 1-2 hours' day and an all-round increase of the minimum time wage.

ITALY.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

A State banquet was given at the Quirinal on Sunday night in honour of Prince Arthur of Connaught. Cordial toasts were exchanged. In the course of his speech Prince Arthur referred to the complete sympathy of the British people with the Italians 50 years ago, and went on :—

Those feelings of unalterable friendship between our two countries have continued undisturbed ever since, and the good wishes of which I am the bearer on this auspicious occasion are not only those of my august Sovereign, but are the heartfelt congratulations of the entire British nation.

The King and Queen of Sweden are now in Rome in connection with the celebrations.

JAPAN.

STATESMEN HONOURED.

The Marquis Katsura has been created a Prince, Count Komura a Marquis, and the rank of Count has been conferred on General Terauchi. At the time of the annexation of Korea last summer it was generally expected that the three statesmen chiefly responsible for the success of the coup would be advanced in rank. General Terauchi, Minister of War, it will be remembered, was appointed Governor-General of Korea shortly before the annexation and negotiated, under the general instructions of the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs the Treaty of Annexation with the Korean Government.

PERSIA.

THE BRITISH LOAN.

The debate on the loan on Tuesday was chiefly remarkable for the distrust of the Cabinet shown by the Mejlis. On all sides suggestions were made that all expenditure should be postponed till the arrival of the American financial advisers, who are expected on May 6. The Mejlis finally voted the loan in principle, reserving the discussion of the articles for a future sitting.

PORTUGAL.

CHURCH AND STATE.

A high Portuguese prelate, giving our correspondent at Lisbon his views on the law for the separation of Church and State, declares that the law places the Portuguese clergy in a humiliating and abject position. Not only are all the present possessions appropriated, but also future acquisitions. The State will practically have control over the administration of canonical rights, which should only pertain to the Church. The law attacks ecclesiastic discipline by inviting priests to marry and giving pensions to their widows and children. It leaves the Bishops and the clergy to the mercy of the lay element, and even the promised stipends will remain under the control of the parochial commissions and other Government bodies, which are generally adverse to the Church.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

THE UNREST IN MOZAMBIQUE.

His Majesty's cruiser "Hermes," the flagship of the Cape Station, arrived at Lorenzo Marques on Monday and anchored right off the town. The Council of Ministers at Lisbon have decided that the High Commissioner of Mozambique, Dr. Azevedo e Silva, and the Governor of Lorenzo Marques, Lieutenant Vilhena, should leave for their posts. It was furthermore decided to order the cruiser "Republica," which is on her return journey from Macao, to proceed direct to Lorenzo Marques instead of coming to Lisbon.

RUSSIA.

M. STOLYPIN.

The Tsar has addressed an Imperial Rescript to M. Stolypin, expressing his appreciation of the Premier's many-sided activity and conferring on him Alexander Newsky Order.

THE SITUATION IN FINLAND.

The two Bills on Finnish matters, which last autumn were submitted to the Russian Legislature, one concerning a military contribution to be paid by Finland to the Russian Exchequer, and the other concerning the conferring on Russians of all civil rights in Finland, have for some reason been postponed. They have not however been definitely shelved. Until these Bills have been definitely passed and put into force there is no immediate prospect of serious troubles in the Grand Duchy.

ESPERANTISTS ARRESTED.

The headquarters of the Esperantist Society at St. Petersburg have been searched and some documents seized. The homes of many of the members have also been visited. Four arrests have been made.

SPAIN.

THE KING'S CIGARETTE LIGHTER.

A tax having been instituted on automatic striking cigarette lighters, the King set a good example by sending his gold enamelled striker to be stamped at the Government office, paying the highest rate of 30 pesetas. It is stated that the King's striker was the first one to pay the tax.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

King Alfonso has inaugurated a military station of wireless telegraphy in the military camp of Carabanchel, a few miles outside Madrid. It is the first powerful wireless station worked in Spain. The contractors guarantee a range extending to 500 kilometres beyond any point of the Spanish coast, but it is hoped that the effective range will reach 4,000 kilometres.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GOVERNMENT AND GAMBLING.

The Swiss Government have suppressed the Cercle des Etrangers in Geneva on the ground that it was virtually, not a private club, but a public gaming-house. The Government have instructed the Department of Justice to inquire into the management of all Swiss casinos and to ascertain whether any are conducted on lines similar to those of the Cercle des Etrangers in Geneva.

TURKEY.

A NEW PARTY PROGRAMME.

The official section of the Committee of the Parliamentary Party has yielded to the "insurgents" and after a meeting on Saturday several Committee Ministers signed the following ten articles, which may be regarded as the new programme of the party :—

1. Deputies shall not engage in concession business or similar affairs in private interest.
2. Deputies shall not accept official posts.
3. Deputies shall not accept Cabinet posts except as a consequence of a party vote by ballot in which a two-thirds majority of members inscribed on the party roll have supported their candidature.
4. Absolute respect for the laws shall be observed. Ministers shall keep their responsibility in mind.
5. The party shall work, as in the past, for the union of the races of the Empire, and for the development of commerce, agriculture, industry, and education, in accordance with the needs of the country.
6. The party shall aim at the development in the Empire of Occidental civilization and progress, while respecting public morals and national and religious usages.
7. The historical traditions of the Empire shall be followed and maintained within the limits of the Constitution.
8. Statutes shall be prepared regulation the appointment and dismissal of functionaries.
9. Proposals shall be submitted for the modification of certain articles of the Constitution relating to the sacred rights of the Throne and of the Khalifate, with the object of maintaining the balance of the three estates.
10. The party shall oppose the intentions and the activity of societies constituted for certain special secret objects.

Changes in the Cabinet are expected to follow later.

THE ALBANIAN RISING.

The Turks have suffered a serious defeat at the hands of the Malissori on the heights east of Trezi. It is difficult to ascertain exactly what is happening, but similar checks seem to have befallen several Turkish forces recently. In Montenegro it is believed that 15,000 men will be required to crush the rebellion. On Monday the Turks attacked the insurgent positions at Dechitch but retired with heavy losses after ten hours' fighting.

A WARNING TO MONTENEGRO.

In the Chamber on Wednesday Rifaat Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that information had been received by the Government which left no doubt that the Montenegrins were aiding the insurgents. The King of Montenegro, however, had replied that the population bordering on the frontier being of the same origin as the revolted Albanians, their interference was comprehensible. But Rifaat Pasha added, the time had arrived for the cessation of this state of things. Otherwise he would be compelled to call Montenegro to account.

UNITED STATES.

THE SEALING CONFERENCE.

The Pelagic Sealing Conference will meet at Washington on May 12. The chief delegates will be Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador ; Mr. Knox, Secretary of State ; Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador ; and M. Botkin, the Russian Minister at Tangier.

ARREST OF A LABOUR LEADER.

A sequel to the explosion at the offices of the anti-union "Los Angeles Times" in October, whereby a score of people were killed, was the arrest on Saturday at the headquarters of the union at Indianapolis of Mr. McNamara, secretary of the Structural Ironworker's Association, on the charge of murder. Two other persons were arrested at Chicago as accessories. Mr. Burns, the private detective who was employed in the San Francisco "graft" cases, declares that this is the beginning of one of the greatest criminal prosecutions the country has ever known.—"Times."

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

St. George's Day (April 23) was observed on Sunday in London and many parts of the country. Roses, of which there was a good supply, were worn by large numbers of persons, and at the suggestion of the Royal Society of St. George, the mayors and members of municipal authorities in various parts of England, in several cases accompanied by Army officers attended Divine Service. At Windsor Castle the Queen was presented, on behalf of the Royal Society of St. George, with a basket of roses The varieties were Richmond (red) and Frau Karl Druschki (white), and there were about 100 blooms of each. They were arranged in a large white enamelled basket, which was ornamented with red and white ribbons. Upon the red ribbon was inscribed, in white, in old English letters—"To England's Queen on England's Day." The white ribbon had the inscription, in red letters—"With the love, homage, and devotion of the members of the Royal Society of St. George and branches." A special service was held in the nave of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in honour of St. George's Day. The large congregation included the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, the local Boy Scouts, and members of the Church Lads' Brigade. The choir, under the direction of Sir Walter Parratt, sang the anthem, "Let all Creation praise the Lord" (Mendelssohn), and the hymns were "O God, our help in ages past" and "Fight the good fight." The vicar of Eton, the Rev. L. H. Evans, preached the sermon. The service at St Paul's Cathedral in the afternoon was attended by a large number of delegates of the Royal Society of St. George. In celebration of the day the 1st Worcestershire Regiment, at Parkhurst, was present at the morning service at the Parish Church, Newport, Isle of Wight, with the mayor and members of the Corporation. The Colchester Corporation and the military staff at Colchester also attended church in State. The celebrations of the day were continued on Monday and took the form of concerts, dinners, pageants, and processions.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

VACCINATION.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 24, Mr. Chancellor asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether an investigation of Indian sanitary and vaccination reports has established the facts that during the past forty years what are known as the badly-vaccinated provinces have suffered far less from small-pox than the well-vaccinated provinces ; that the small-pox mortality among children is very much lower in the badly-vaccinated as compared with the well-vaccinated provinces, the lowest rate of all being in Burma, where vaccination has met with more opposition than in any other part of India; that notwithstanding that 88 per cent. of the total vaccinations in India are performed upon children under six years of age, the records show that on the average 70 per cent. of the deaths from small-pox occur among children under ten years; that the towns in which vaccination is enforced usually suffer more severely from small-pox than the towns and rural areas in which the Act is not enforced ; that in the capital cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, there has been an enormous increase in the small-pox mortality during recent years ; and that the reports chronicle epidemics of foot-and-mouth disease and other fevers among the calves used for cultivating vaccine virus ; whether he will recommend that a commission be appointed to investigate the value of vaccination in India ; and whether, pending the deliberations and report of such a commission, if appointed, he will consider the desirability of affording similar facilities for exercising conscientious objection to vaccination in India as have been granted in Great Britain.

Mr. Montagu : I have seen the articles in the Vaccination Inquirer, to which apparently my honourable friend refers, but I cannot accept their representation of the facts, and do not consider that a case has been made out for appointment of a commission or alteration of the law. He is no doubt aware that vaccination is optional over by far the greater part of British India, including 93 per cent. of the population.

EASTERN CROWN COLONIES AND NAVAL DEFENCE.

Col. Yate asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the greater exposure of the Eastern Crown Colonies to attack from the sea, and of the larger volume of the seaborne trade of the Eastern Dependencies as compared with that of the self-governing Dominions, he would take steps to ensure that Imperial Naval Defence shall be discussed at the Imperial Conference in regard to the interests of the Dependencies as well as in regard to the interests of the self-governing Dominions ; and whether, in view of the influence which the naval defence of the Dependencies must, on account of their strategical position, necessarily have on that of the self-governing Dominions, he would reconsider the advisability of having these strategic problems discussed as a whole at the Conference, rather than as separate and unconnected problems at different times.

Mr. Asquith : As the safety of the Eastern Crown Colonies as well as that of the self-governing Dominions depends on our power to secure the command of the sea, the discussion at the Conference of Imperial Naval Defence must naturally involve consideration of strategical questions affecting the defence of both.

Colonel Yate asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to state the rules at present governing the military contributions of the Crown Colonies, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Hongkong ; the revenue, less land sales, etc., the amount of military contribution; the actual proportion which the letter bore to the former for the same Crown Colonies last year ; and the revenue and expenditure for purposes of defence of the Federated Malay States.

Mr. Harcourt : The Straits Settlements and Hong-Kong contributes 20 per cent. of their revenue, less land sales, and certain other deductions which it would take too long to specify, and Ceylon contributes 9 1-2 per cent. of its revenue, with similar deductions. The maximum contribution is however limited in the case of Hong-Kong and the Strais Settlements to the cost of the garrison; and in that of Ceylon to three-fourths of the cost. The last year for which figures are available is 1909. In that year the revenue of Hong-Kong, less land sales, amounted to dols. 6,732,52, and the contribution to dols. 1,210,739; the revenue of the Straits Settlements to dols. 8,708,942, and the contribution to dols1,582,262 the revenue of Ceylon,to 38,169,494 rs., and the contribution to about £86,000. Ceylon also provides the cost of land and buildings required for military purposes. The revenue of the Federated Malay States for 1909, less land sales, amounted to dols. 24,962,617, and the expenditure on defence to dols. 448,213.

Col. Yate asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether the military contributions of the Eastern Crown Colonies are regulated solely with regard to immediate local requirements as to military garrisons ; whether, in the case of Ceylon, these latter are greatly minimised by consideration of the nearness of India and of the security of Singapore and Hong-Kong; whether this system of fixing contributions results in this Crown Colony expending on defence a very much smaller proportion of its revenue than do the other dependencies mentioned above ; whether with due regard to the financial position of Ceylon, and to the fact that the security of the Eastern Dependencies and of their seaborne trade depends on naval as well as military defence, he will consider the advisability of trating the contribution of Ceylon as a defence rather than as a purely military contribution and of putting it in a footing as regards proportion of revenue similar to that of the other Eastern Crown Colonies with a view to the provision of more effective naval defence in the East ; and whether in consideration of the financial resources of the Federated Malay States and the protection they derive from other imperial units, he will consider the practicability of securing some form of co operation on their part for the same purpose.

Mr. Harcourt said : Under the arrangement which has been in force for about fifteen years the maximum limit of the military contribution in the case of Hong-Kong and the Straits Settlements is the whole cost of the garrison; in the case of Ceylon, for special reasons, it is three-fourths of the cost. The strength of the garrison and the contributions of the Colonies are determined by a variety of considerations, both imperial and local, which it is impossible to discuss by way of question an answer. The Federated Malay States, although they are not British territory, already make a very substantial contribution to the defence of the empire by maintaining in accordance with the Federation Agreement of 1895 a highly efficient regiment the Malay States Guides which is intended to reinforce the garrison of Singapore in time of war.

DEATHS FROM BUBONIC PLAGUE.

On Tuesday, April 25. Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he can say what was the total number of deaths due to bubonic plague in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in the months of February and March; and what practical steps are being taken by the Government of India in the matter.

Mr. Montagu : The number returned for February was 43,508, and for March 95,884. The measures that are being taken are described in a statement recently made in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, copy of which I shall be happy to show the hon. member. Reliance is mainly placed upon evacuation of dwellings and inoculation, together with rat destruction and disinfection of houses.

Mr. Morrell: Is it not the fact that this is one of the preventible diseases, and before 1900 was practically unknown in these provinces ?

Mr. Montagu: It is recrudescent, and it is viewed very seriously by all those scientific and other authorities who were hopeful of a premanent diminution in cases of plague. Every effort is being made to stamp out the disease.

Mr. Morrell: Will it be necessary to postpone the Durbar celebrations which are to take place in these provinces if those efforts are not successful?

Mr. Montagu: No, I do not think so.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

Capt. Waring asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, if he would state whether a British naval force had been despatched to the Persian Gulf to deal with a trade in arms by sea between Arabia or elsewhere and the coast of Persia or of Baloochistan ; If so, was that force instructed to deal with the trade by exercising in time of peace the rights of war, including the visit search and capture of vessels and property belonging to friendly States and if so, would, such vessels and property, be submitted to the judgment of any Prize Court to decide whether they were good prize or not.

The hon. member also asked whether his Majesty's Government consulted the Law Officers of the Crown as to whether it was lawful to exercise during a time of peace acts of hostility, including the visit, search, and capture of vessels and property belonging to friendly States adjacent to the Persian Gulf.

Mr. McKinnon Wood : The importation of arms has been prohibited by various States bordering on the Persian Gulf, and it is under authority given to his Majesty's Government by those States that British ships are acting. There is no question of exercising rights of war or acts of hostility during a time of peace, and there is, therefore, no case for submission to a Prize Court or for referee to the Law Officers.

Later, Mr. MacNeill submitted to the Speaker that a question of this kind, as to whether the Government had consulted the Law Officers on a given point, was out of order, for the reason that, as had been held again and again, the opinions given by the Law Officers of the Crown were confidentially and could not be made public. He asked the opinions of the Speaker on the point. The Speaker : It is well known that the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown cannot be cited here and that if a member of the Government does happen to cite the opinon of the Law Officers he must make himself responsible for it and not endeavour to shelter himself behind the opinion of his legal brethren. But on the other hand, I see no objection to the question as it appears. If the hon. member had proceeded to ask what was the result of the consultation, that would have been out of order. I do not think there is anything out of order in asking whether the opinion of Law Officer was taken.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A NATIVE SERVANT.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has now received a report concerning the assault committed in a first-class compartment in a railway train between Bakhtiarpore and Mokamah, on March 4, by a junior engineer in the service of the East Indian Railway Company on the servant of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Sarteraz Hussain, an orderly of the Legislative Department of the Bengal Government, when the servant, who was looking after his master's luggage, was thrust from the carriage while the train was in motion, and had to cling to a bar outside the carriage for three quarters of an hour, and the sub-inspector at Mokamah had the servant put under arrest for having complained about the assault ; and what action has been taken in the matter.

Mr. Montagu : Yes, sir, Mr. Speechly, a junior engineer on the East Indian Railway, on returning from the dining car to the first-class carriage in which he was travelling, found there a servant of the Hon. Sarfaraz Hussain looking after his master's things in his absence. Mr. Speechly ordered the servant to leave and the latter did so, but, instead of going to the servants' compartment, attempted to re-enter the carriage. Being prevented by Mr. Speechly he travelled on the footboard to Mokameh a run of forty-three minutes. The sub-inspector of police at that place at first made over the servant to the police in the belief that he was contravening the Railway Act by travelling on the footboard, but before the train started he was released and allowed to proceed on his journey. The Government of Bengal are considering the case, Mr. Speechly has apologised to Mr. Hussain and will be punished for his action towards the man, whom he forced to remain on the footboard of a moving train.

GAOL MORTALITY.

Mr. O. Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he can state what is the goal mortality in India; and what proportion does it bear to the gaol population.

Mr. Mantagu : The gaol mortality in India during the year 1909, the latest year for which figures are available, was 2,809. The death-rate per thousand of the gaol population, of which the mean daily number was 112,249, was 2502.

INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.

Mr. John Ward asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he has yet received the statistics dealing with the industrial population of India for 1910.

Mr. Montagu : No, sir. In ordinary course they would not be available for some time, but I will ask that they may be sent as soon as possible.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND MINES.

Mr. John Ward asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether any compensation was paid to the 4,018 workers who were injured by accident in the textile and other factories of India, or to the relatives of the 125 workers who were killed in such factories during 1909.

Mr. John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether any compensation was paid to the 294 workers who were injured by accident in the mines of India, or to the relatives of the 131 males and 21 females who were kil ed in such mines during 1909.

Mr. Montagu : I will answer together this and the hon. member's similar question relating to accidents in mines. No compensation was paid, or became payable, under any enactment, as the Indian law contains no provisions similar to those of the Employers' Liability Act. I cannot say to what extent voluntary compensation has been paid, or damages for negligence recovered by suit.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY.

On Wednesday, April 26, Mr. Ginnell asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether the assessment officer, secretary, and auditors censured in the report of the Singapore Municipal Inquiry Commission, or the officers who insisted upon getting illegal commissions, or the municipal commissioners who spent 520,000 dols. on the Kalang Tunnel which should have cost only 150,000 dols. or any of those persons, had a financial interest in the sale of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company's property to the Government ; whether any of them had been proceeded against for the irregularities disclosed in the evidence ; and whether any of them were in the employment of the Government at the present time.

Mr. Harcourt: I am not aware whether any of the persons referred to had any pecuniary interest in the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, and I do not understand what connection there is between the acquisition of the docks by the Government and the municipal administration of Singapore. I am not yet aware whether any legal proceedings have been taken in consequence of the report of the Commission. So far as I know, the only person connected with the municipality who is or was, a Government servant was the President, who has now been transferred to the Federated Malay States.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Secretary for the Colonies, if he would state the price per share paid by the Government for the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company's shares ; the lowest price previously reached by the shares on the Singapore Bourse; the methods by which their price was inflated at the time of the acquisition; and the total amount expended by the Government in acquiring the shares and other property, continuing the works, settling contractors' claims for work executed but impossible to utilise, and otherwise, respectively, in connection with the harbour works docks, wharves, and premises; what independent advice, if any, was obtained before this expenditure was incurred; why the works had been suspended; what use it was proposed to make of the docks so constructed that the steamers for which they were intended could not enter them; and whether the traders for whose accommodation the harbour at Singapore was intended were now by choice frequenting the rival harbour of Pulo Wey, Acheen Point.

Mr. Harcourt ; The umpire, Viscount St. Aldwyn, awarded the company a lump sum of 27,929, 177 dols. as compensation for the taking over of their undertaking by the Government. I believe that this works out at about 740 dols. a share. I cannot say what was the lowest recorded price of the share. The umpire's award was presumably based on the value of the property and not on the market price of the shares at the time of aquisition, whether inflated or not. The works referred to have not yet been completed, and it is consequently impossible to say what has been the total cost to the Government. All the work that has been undertaken has been decided upon on the advice of consulting engineers of high standing. The suspension of the work has been due to engineering difficulties which have resulted in a difference of opinion with the contractors. I am not aware that there is any foundation for the assertion that steamers will not be able to enter the docks ; or for the statement that traders now frequent other ports in preference to Singapore.

Sir Edward Strachey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, announced in the House of Commons on April 25 that it is proposed to increase the number of Small Holdings Commissioners from two to eight to assist and induce county councils to satisfy the outstanding demands of small holdings and to put into force the provisions of the law in case of necessity. The Commissioners are to be stationed in such towns or places as the President of the Board of Agriculture may select, and each is to have assigned to him a group of counties. Inspectors will be stationed in some districts to assist the Commissioners.

THE SIEGE OF FEZ.

March of Relieving Forces.

London, April 28.

The situation in Morocco continues to be critical. The rebels are apparently gaining strength. The siege of Fez is maintained, and considerable anxiety is felt about the fate of the European colony there.

Confirmation has been received of the reports that Mekinez is in the hands of the rebels and that the Sultan's brother, Mulai el Zin, has been proclaimed either as Sultan or as representative of a Sultan who has not yet been chosen.

A flying column is on its way from Casablanca to the relief of Fez, but it cannot, it is thought, reach the city before at the earliest May 4 or 5. The French authorities have organized levies among the Moors at Alcazar and in the Shawia to march on the capital, and Major Bremond left the Sherarda district on the 22nd with a force. His troops were attacked on starting by a large body of rebels, but continued their advance.

The flying column from Casablanca for the relief of Fez, 3,000 strong, crossed the river at Rabet yesterday, and is proceeding north. Major Bremond's mehalla, on the receipt of an urgent message from the capital, left the Sherarda on the 22nd. The force was attacked on the march by a combination of tribes and is now trying to reach Ras el Ma, eight miles west of Fez, in order to attempt a diversion in the Plain of Sais. Slow progress is being made with the raising of a native force in the Shawia.

If these forces do not suffice for the relief of Fez, General Toutee's army on the Muluya will be called upon. General Toutee has made dispositions which will enable him within a week to occupy the line from Taurirt to Fez with 15,000. A main body of 5,000 or 6,000 men would attempt to cover the distance between Taurirt and Fez in six days, strong detachments holding the communications and occupying strategic points.

MAJOR BREMOND'S TASK.

Paris, April 27.

According to despatches from Tangier, M. Boisset, who at Daaf, about 20 or 20 miles from Major Bremond's force, early on the 24th inst., has been compelled by the hostility of the Hajuas to bring his convoy back to Suk el Arba.

Major Bremond reports that on the evening of the 22nd inst. he received an urgent letter from Colonel Magin instructing him to hasten his return to Fez in view of the critical situation of the Maghzen. His mehalla, which was attacked on the 23rd inst. by Shiragas, Uled Djamma, Sherardas, and Beni Hassen, is now endeavouring to reach Ras el Ma, a point some miles west of Fez, where, according to his original orders, he is to attempt to create a diversion in the Plain of Sais. It is not known how far Major Bremond's march will be delayed by the effects of rains, which have hampered his movements for the last month. Under these conditions the problem of getting guns forward is a difficult one. Although he did not succeed in reaching M. Boisset's convoy and had to fight an action on the 21st inst., his column at that date still possessed 210,000 cartridges and 278 shells. With a force of 3,000 this means that each man has about 70 rounds left.

A REBEL ATTACK.

Tangier, April 25.

On the 17th inst. the Uled Jumma tribe, whose territory lies immediately north of Fez between the capital and the army which is held in the Sherards, offered their allegiance to the Sultan, on condition that their Governor, Said Bogdadi, should be changed on account of his extortions. The Sultan accepted their terms, offering to appoint any Governor chosen by the tribe ; but his Majesty counted without his Grand Vizier, Said Madani Glawi, the evil genius of the whole situation, who forced the Sultan to withdraw his acceptance of the tribal terms.

The result was what might be expected—the Uled Jumma, supported by rebel contingents, made a furious attack on the 19th. The left flank of the Sultan's forces held the rebels at bay but the right flank was repulsed on the slopes of the Jibel Zalagh Mountain immediately outside Fez. The whole action was indecisive.

There was skirmishing all round Fez that same day, and the guns of the Sultan's Palace bombarded small contingents of the Beni M'Tir who appeared from time to time to the west of the city.

Said Glawi's action, and the Sultan's concurrence in his action in refusing the terms of the Uled Jumma, can only be described as madness, and may prove disastrous. Of all the tribes it was most important to obtain the allegiance of the Uled Jumma, which would have meant opening communications with the army in the Sherarda and its probable retirement into Fez, where it could render excellent service. The road too, would have been opened for the escape of the European residents in Fez. Some native reinforcements in all about 600 to 1,000, arrived at Fez in time to take part in the engagements on the 19th. They consist principally of contingents from the Hyaina, Beni Warain, and Beni Seddan tribes. Ammunition is running short in the capital.

Tangier, April 26.

M. Boisset, the French Vice-Consul at Alcazar, arrived in the Sherarda district with a convoy and money for Major Bremond's mehalla to find that the army had already left for Fez on the 22nd. The troops were attacked on starting by a large body of rebels, but were last seen pushing on in the direction of Fez by the Hammud road through the Uled Jumma country. Had not Glawi, the Grand Vizier, interfered with the Sultan's first decision to accept the terms of allegiance offered by the Uled Jumma tribe on the 17th, this road would have been open and the retirement would probably have been carried out without any resistance. Further news of Major Bremond's mehalla is anxiously awaited.

There is confirmation of the statement that Mulai el Zin, brother of Mulai Hafid, has been proclaimed at Mekinez either as Sultan or as representative of an as yet unchosen Sultan. Mulai el Zin is a quiet, retiring young man of no particular capacity or interest. After the proclamation of Mulai Hafid he was accused at desiring to cause a revolution, but, on a safe conduct from his brother proceeded to Fez, where he was promptly arrested, sent to Mekinez, and incarcerated in an apartment of the Royal Palace.

THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

An Armistice.

Washington, April 23.

The announcement that a four days' armistice has been concluded between the Government and the insurrectionaries for the purpose of discussing terms of peace renders the situation in Mexico brighter, Madero's denial that he insists on President Diaz's immediate resignation appears to remove the chief obstacle to a successful outcome of the negotiations, although what satisfies the insurgents' leader may not satisfy his followers, and so long as the revolutionaries and the Federals remain face to face at Juarez the danger of a renewal of hostilities cannot be considered to be removed. Madero, who is described as an idealist doctrinaire, may be placated, perhaps, by the offer of the Vice-Presidency or of a seat in Congress, but his views about the "will of the people" can scarcely be made to accord with those, for instance, of Senor Limantour, who was quoted the other day as saying:—"If public opinion were placed in charge of affairs, anarchy would result." In any case, even if organized rebellion in the north is ended, it will be some time before the bandits whose depredations are reported from almost every State, can be suppressed. With or without President Diaz Mexico obviously has a long row to hoe.

New York, April 27.

A telegram from El Paso states that the armistice between the rebels and the Mexican Government has been extended for another five days.

New York, April 25.

The following telegram has been received from Santa Barbara, California :—

"[His Majesty's sloop "Shearwater" is in harbour here. The official explanation of the landing of a detachment at San Quentin, Mexico, is that the step was taken at the written request of Mexican Government officials, who asked for protection, asserting that the lives of two British residents and one American were in danger, and also asked for protection for property."

Between sixty and seventy acres of common land at Sunningdale were completely cleared of undergrowth and trees on Saturday, April 22, by a fire due, it is supposed to sparks from an engine on the London and South Western line. The flames swept along the dry heather in the direction of Virginia Water, and the burning area became enlarged until about twelve acres of the Countess de Morella's estate were on fire where are several cottages and a few villa residences.

THE CORONATION.

Royal Exhibits at Shepherd's Bush.

Queen Alexandra has promised to lend a number of pictures to be shown at the Coronation Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush. The pictures illustrate the tour through India of King Edward when Prince of Wales. They include an oil painting "Tiger Shooting in the Teerai," six other coloured pictures, and twenty sepia drawings.

The Duke of Connaught is sending to the Exhibition the addresses in caskets which he received during his tour in South Africa. These, together with a collection of photographs, illustrating incidents of the tour, will be shown in the South African Hall of Union.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

On Saturday, June 24, in the same week that King George V. is crowned at Westminster, his Majesty will review the fleet at Spithead. The preliminary preparations for this great naval pageant are well advanced, but it will not be until the issue of the official chart being drawn by the Hydrographical Department, with the assistance of Capt. E. L. Booty—whose duty as "master of the fleet" it is to arrange a plan of the anchorage—that the exact number of vessels to be present and their disposition will be known. Nevertheless, if merely the four divisions of the Home and Atlantic Fleets, with their attached cruiser squadrons, and the destroyer and submarine flotillas, with their attendant auxiliaries, are assembled for the occasion, a very respectable total of over 300 vessels will be reached.

The composition and power of this force will serve as a reminder to all who care to study the subject of the rapid development of naval material during the last decade. An instructive contrast may be drawn with the force present at the Coronation review of August 1902, when a similar fleet was paraded before King Edward VII.

THE COLONIAL CONTINGENT.

It is believed that the colonial contingent will be led in the Coronation Procession by General Sir Ian Hamilton, the duty being considered appropriate to his position as Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces.

The South African troops which will attend the Coronation will be under the command of Col. H. T. Lukin, D.S.O., and will be 340 strong, with a Rhodesian contingent of seven officers and 42 mounted men. The New Zealand contingent, under Major Johnson, will consist of 60 officers and men. Troops will also come from Ceylon (under Lieut.-Col. T. Wright), the Straits Settlements (under Capt. A. R. Adams), the Federal Malay States (under Major Hubback), Hongkong (under Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman), Barbados and Jamaica (under Major Drummond), British Guiana and the Leeward Islands (under Major C. F. Todd), Trinidad (under Lieut.-Col. Swain), the Windward Islands (under Capt. L. Devaux), and British Honduras (under Major W. J. Slack.)

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The Paris "Figaro" states that M. Delcasse, Minister of Marine, intends to be present at the Coronation Naval review at Spithead on board the new French warship "Danton."

LONDON STREET DECORATIONS.

The Streets and Works Committee of the City Corporation met at the Guildhall, on April 21, to consider the designs sent in for street decorations along the lines of route to be taken by the royal procession through the City on June 23 and 29. Ultimately the designs of Messrs. C. T. Brook and Co., of Cheapside, were accepted. These are of a very ornate character, a feature being the display of laburnum and wistaria, and will be not only damp-proof, but fire-proof. These arrangements are apart altogether from a special decoration of the City boundary at the Temple, where the King will stop on both days to receive the Sword of State from the hands of the Lord Mayor. For this no plans have yet been settled.

In addition to the street and house decorations, practically all the clubs in Pall Mall will erect stands. That at the Reform Club will be an especially large one, seating between 600 and 700 people apart from those who will be able to stand at the windows. The colour scheme will be of white, gold, and blue, and between the windows above the stand will be shown representations of heraldic lions. Carlton Club is providing a stand for 160 ladies, who will sit under an awning coloured green and white. The standards on the front railings will be adorned with flowers, and the front of the stand hung with electric lights. The Athenæum is to make full use of its frontage in Pall Mall and Waterloo Place, a large stand being projected on both sides, which will be decorated with bunting, and the balcony on the first floor will also be utilised in the scheme.

PROGRESS AT THE WHITE CITY.

Work at the Coronation Exhibition at the Great White City, Shepherd's Bush, is proceeding apace, no fewer than 10,200 men being engaged day and night, preparing the vast show for the opening day, which is to be during the first week in May. The exhibition is being laid out in sections, devoted to England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, India, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, and other parts of the empire, each being carried out with wonderful elaboration and attention to artistic detail. Among the striking scenes already completed are representations of Carnarvon where the investiture of the Prince of Wales will take place ; Snowdon, with the mist encircling its rugged peak ; romantic Conway Castle ; and the bustling seaport of Cardiff. The birthplace of Shakespeare at

INVALID BUILDER OF DREADNOUGHTS.

Mr. Arnold Hills.

In the sunshine along the lower path of the sheltering esplanade, the invalids are being slowly wheeled in their bath-chairs. It is always a sad spectacle, this morning promenade of the Eastbourn invalids. So wearied of their afflictions they seem, of the monotony of waiting to get well, so pathetically conscious of their helplessness, and resigned to their absolute dependence upon others. Their illnesses are many, and there are varying degrees of infirmity. Some are able to sit up in their wheeled chairs, some recline among soft pillows. But they are nearly all alike in this, that long-continued suffering has worn down will and interest in life. They fold their thin hands in patient submission. Their thin pale features show only an unexpressive composure.

Into the midst of all this patient accepting of impotence there comes along the promenade an example of tremendous energy, irresistible force, and indomitable will to do and conquer. A man who single-handed is championing a cause, fighting against a fearful combination of forces, conscious of the odds against him, but not borne down or discouraged by his disadvantage, only strengthened and heartened to greater endeavour, to greater determination, to greater hope and confidence of victory. It is Mr. Arnold Hills, head of the Thames Ironworks, who is fighting the Admiralty, fighting the northern shipbuilding firms, fighting the whole of the great armour-plating and armament interest, fighting the whole world on behalf of his establishment at Canning Town and to keep the ancient shipbuilding industry of the River Thames from extinction.

A HUGE ACHIEVEMENT.

It was Mr. Arnold Hills who supervised the building of the great Thames Dreadnought the "Thunderer" and triumphantly launched her a short while ago. A huge achievement, the building of the great ship, but a small one in comparison with the Titan task of forcing the order to build her from the reluctant Admiralty in the face of a combination of antagonisms. Now he is tackling the task all over again, fighting the Admiralty for fresh orders, fighting the apparently immovable system, fighting seeming economic impossibilities, fighting trade opponents entrenched in political and industrial positions, for more orders for Dreadnought for his firm and more employment for the multitudes of East London.

And the odd part of it is that this man of force and resolution comes along the esplanade lying with white, upturned face at full length on his back in an invalid's bed-chair, unable to move hand or limb. In all that procession of invalids there is no man so helpless of physique. For the most trivial personal service he is dependent upon others. He cannot raise a cup of water to his lips. He cannot lift a finger to support the weight of a book, to read a letter. The coverlet of his wheeled chair reaches to his chin, and beneath it his arms lie stiff and motionless by his side. He cannot lift his head, but the disease that has gripped his limbs and locked his joints has not affected his speech, nor clouded his vision, nor clogged the workings of his brain, nor dimmed his memory. And, most wonderful of all, the oppression of his long and terrible affliction has not borne down courage or will, nor faded his interest in life. His range of the world is limited to the little distance that the attendant who sturdily wheels his chair can cover in an hour or two, yet he is part of all that is going on in the world. He cannot lift a sheet of paper to his eyes; still there is no book of note published that he does not read and no important item of news in the papers that he has not noted. He cannot hold a pen, yet by the help of secretaries he conducts an enormous correspondence. Music, poetry, art, literature, philosophy, politics—in every department of intellectual activity he is up with the last word of progress.

KNOWLEDGE OF SHIP BUILDING.

In 1878 a young Oxford undergraduate won the English mile championship in what was for the running paths of those days the splendid time of 4min. 28 4-5secs. His name appears in the records as A. F. Hills. Motionless and supine in his wheeled bed, the same A. F. Hills is establishing an inconceivable championship record. In Poplar and Canning Town, East and West Ham, Woolwich and many other parts of the East End of London, many thousands of working people depend for their daily subsistence upon the efforts of this champion athlete. Whether the great shipbuilding trade of the River Thames dies or is re established depends on his single-handed efforts.

In the pages of a novel this figure of mingled power and importance would seem unreal and incredible. That a man unable to move hand or foot should nevertheless command by force of mind and will the lives and fortunes of thousands seem a contradiction of human experience and human possibility. And yet no one who stands by his chair for a time and hears him speak of the task he is attempting can doubt that he will win.

He talks of shipbuilding. Unable to refer to a book or memorandum, he has the whole history and science of shipbuilding at the tip of his tongue. Facts and figures come in sequence from his lips to explain why and how Admiralty officials have boycotted and are boycotting the Thames in the distribution of orders for battleship construction, and why and how that boycott is to be broken down. Intricate statistics that would fill a Blue Book of the comparative cost in various localities of materials, of labour, of a thousand items that go to the construction of a Dreadnought are carried in his memory. How the operation of the fair wages clause in shipbuilding contracts handicaps the Thames in competition with northern yards he can explain in detail. How the northern monopoly in the manufacture of guns and armour-plates give the few firms engaged in it an advantage of profit that enables them to undersell competitors in hull building is one branch of his argument.

LONDON'S SHARE.

London, he argues, is entitled to a share of the Admiralty work, is entitled to consideration on account of local conditions. Owing to the higher cost of living in London, the London rate of wages is higher and ought to be allowed for. Shipbuilders on the Tyne and the Clyde and elsewhere ought not to be at an advantage, because they pay their workmen by a lower standard of wages than obtains in London. It is not good for the nation that the Government should put a premium upon long hours and low wages. It is not good for the nation that it should lose the shipbuilding capacity of the Thames. And it is not good for London that it should allow itself to be penalised and neglected. London must insist upon getting fair play in the distribution of these warship contracts.

That London shall get fair play Mr. Hills is determined, in spite of the Admiralty and the system and the northern rivals. He does not plead to the Admiralty for fair play. Pleading is not his attitude. He has set himself out to fight with facts and figures, and arguments, and threats and denunciations if need be. It is strange to listen to this prostrate invalid, to see his eyes flashing to hear the vibrant ring in his voice as he flings scornful accusations at men of high place and authority. An open, equal chance to compete with his competitors — that is his demand, and that, he tells, is what the Admiralty deny him and the Thames shipbuilding industry. He will get what he demands, for fighting force must tell, even though it is directed from an invalid's wheeled couch.

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.

The House of Representatives at Washington, has passed the Reciprocity Bill by 264 votes to 89. Over 100 amendments to the Bill were negatived, and when the question was put the Bill was passed by a large majority rising in their places. A demand was, however, made for the votes to be given by Ayes and Noes. This demand was conceded and the result of the voting was 264 against 89—a majority in favour of the Bill of 175.

An inspection of the voting lists shows that 197 Democrats voted in favour of the Bill, and only ten against it, while sixty-seven Republicans voted for it and seventy-eight against.

The Reciprocity Agreement reached the Senate on April 24, and was referred to the Finance Committee, without comment.

A Toronto telegram, of April 23, states:—The first division in the debate on the Reciprocity Agreement took place in a very thin House, when Mr. Sealey, Liberal member for Wentworth County, Ontario, submitted an amendment to eliminate small fruits and vegetables from the free list

Insist on
LEMCO.

Within the British Empire never ask for Liebig's Extract—inferior meat extracts are sometimes sold as Liebig. The only Beef Extract ever prepared under the personal direction of Baron J. v. Liebig and still prepared under the system of scientific inspection laid down by him, is the Liebig Company's Extract of Beef, every jar of which is labelled "Lemco."

Only pure, fresh, highly concentrated Beef in Lemco—no flavouring—no preservatives. The purity of every ounce guaranteed by independent analyses. No other Beef Extract has its strength and flavour—no other goes so far. Invaluable in Kitchen and Sick-room.

LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Lemco

THE TREATMENT OF ALIENS.

Mr. Churchill's proposal to imprison for twelve months' aliens who return to England after being expelled is more drastic than appears. Aliens have a peculiar horror of English prisons because of the extreme severity of the discipline exercised in them M Bortseff, the Russian revolutionist, who discovered that the supposed revolutionist Azeff was really an agent provocateur paid by the Russian police, has been imprisoned both in Russia and in England, and he declared that he would rather be ten years in a Russian prison than a year in an English. He roundly denounced the English prison system in the columns of one of the American papers. His view will be a surprise to those who associate a Russian prison with tortures and Cossack nagaikas. Prisoners are often tortured in Russian prisons but when the governor is a decent man and does not lose his self-control they have an easier time than in England.

To be deprived of the right to smoke cigarettes in a Russian prison is considered a hardship against which prisoners should protest, and not very long ago a political prisoner wrote a letter complaining bitterly that the governor had exceeded his rights by confiscating his tobacco. The now defunct "Russ" published some years ago a picture of the chapel of a Finnish prison arranged so that the prisoners could not see each other as in many English prison chapels and denounced the idea as inhuman. It was also pointed out that the poor prisoners could not lie down during the day as the beds were folded up against the wall and locked and this practice which also prevails in Moscow was severely condemned. At one of the chief prisons in St Petersburg the prisoners occupy two galleries in a public church on Sundays and feast days and have the advantage of looking down on the free men praying in the nave.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—April 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col C H Pritchard, I A, B
Major B R Clatterton, I M S, B
Major C B Rawlinson, C I E, I A, B
Mr J A Habback, B Cov
Mr J F Graham, B Cov
Mr Abdullah Yusuf Ali, B Cov
Mr E A A Joseph B Cov
Mr T E Bromley, B Cov
Mr H A Casson, B Cov
Mr A R Jelf, B Cov
Mr L J Kershaw, B Cov
Mr E S Liddiard, B Cov
Mr M Smither, B Cov
Mr A W Trethowy, B Cov
Mr C A Shering, B Cov
Mr J H C Spincer, B Cov
Mr R J Chalmers, B
Mr H F Cooper, B
Mr A H Joscelyne, B
Mr O R George, B
Mr R A Day, B
Mr J H Hull, B
Mr H E Chappell, B
Mr J P Algie, B
Mr R K Mosely, B
Mr F Luker, B
Mr W H Saunders, B
Mr F W Sedgwick, B
Mr C A Willoughby, B
Mr S E S Willium, B
Mr W G Willcocks, B
Mr E G P Thomas, B
Mr C S B Sinclair, B
Rev H W Blandford, B
Mr W O Hotne, M Cov
Mr F W R Robertson, M Cov
Mr R N H Reid, M
Major F M West opp, R E Bo
Mr C W M Hudson, Bo Cov
Mr E E Coomb, Bo
Mr G W Talbot, Bo
Mr W Trump, Bo
Major Gen E A H Alderson, C B,6th (Poona) Da
Major Gen S F Kinloch, C B, I G of Cav
Col M J Tighe, D S O,56th Rifles
Lieut Col C Davis, 1 L s
Lieut Col C H Lewis, 35 Sind H
Lieut Col W B Young, 63 P L I
Lieut Col C W O'Bryan 27 Punj
Lieut Col E M Reed, 113 Inf
Lieut Col J P Parner, 6 Cav
Lieut Col W I Ryder, 21 G R
Lieut Col F A Hogbton, 69 Punj
Major D G Peart, I A
Major H C Wooldridge, D A A G, 5th Div
Major W D Daunt, C I H
Major C R Scott Elliot, 81 Pnj
Major C G Oldfield, R A
Major J S Baumgarner, Gen Staff
Maj r E D W Greig, I M S
Major H A Carleton, 90 Punj
Major G H G Mockler, 33 Punj
Major A E C Perkins, 40 Pathans
Major H G T Costley, 44 Mer I f
Major S R Stevens, 93 Berar Inf
Major C E E F K Macquoid, 20 Horse
Major G H Prevost, 87 Punj
Major F G H Sutton, I 10 G R
Capt W H Anderson, 33 Cav
Capt C H J Barrett, 93 Berar Inf
Capt A D Connor, 42 Deoli R
Capt S Hutcheson, 3 Mah Prs
Capt C A Robertson, 61 Prs
Capt F B Shettle, I M S
Capt L C L Bayley, 6 Cav
Capt A E Bradshaw, 14 Lrs
Capt P L Bedly, 51 Sikhs
Capt W H Evans, R E
Capt P S Hore, 52 Sikhs
Capt T Roche, Bde Maj, Sp Bde
Capt R C B Williams, 35 Sikhs
Capt C H T Whitehead, 56 R
Capt J H G Wilson, 103 M L Inf
Capt M H Anderson, 33 Cav
Capt A E E Sargent, S T C
Capt W B Roberts, 101 Gren
Capt P N Craigie, 6 Cav
Capt M Wyli, 1-4 G R
Capt A M Gledstanes, 30 Irs
Lieut T Burridge, 35 Sikhs
Lieut F A Finnis, R A
Lieut F Myddleton Garey, 19 Jats
Lieut I B Haines, 19 Jats
Lieut T R Wells, 33 Punj
Lieut M H Bickford, 38 Dogrs
Lieut P N Bocquet, R E
Lieut V Coldwell, 4 Cav
Lieut E A K Crossfield, 1-10 G R
Lieut G Kennedy, 2 4 G B
Lieut J S Marshall, 35 Sikhs
Lieut W J Nance, 81 Prs
Lieut W K Roseoh, 92 Punj
Lieut E J Strover, 3 Brah
Lieut J B W Hay, 36 Sikhs
Lieut E G Hume, 7 Hariana Lrs
Lieut D Harvey, 31 Punj
Lieut H M Whittell, 56 Rifles
Lieut R S M Harrison, 51 Sikhs
Lieut G W Anderson, 26 Punj
Lieut W P Morin, 1-10 G R
Commander C F Fletcher, R I M
Sub Lieut B Gordon, R I M
Senior Nursing Sister I M A, Lloyd, Q A M N S I
Lady Supt E S Kelly, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister W Walker, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr Abdullah Yusuf Ali, B Cov, up to 6 mo
Mr C F Keys, B, 5 mo M G
Mr L S Deane, B, 4 mo M C
Mr J Middleton, B 6 mo, M C
Mr H E Wilkins, B 6 mo, M C
Mr F A Paul, B, 6 weeks on M C
Mr C C D'Albedyhll, P, 3 mo, 22 days
Mr F G Paul, B, 10 days
Mr H F P Tulloch, B, 6 mo
Lieut Col H G B Raitt, I A, to 28-10-11 on M C
Major H O Warren Codrington, I A, 1 mo, 10 days
Capt C C Durbary, S T C 1 mo
Capt J Cunningham, I M S 7 mo
Commander C G Sinclair, R I M, 3 mo 18 days on M C
Chief Engineer E G Venn, R I M, 6 mo, M C
Engineer G N Rowe, R I M, till arrival of Coronation Contgt
Assist Engineer F R Ellis, R I M, 6 mo, M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J M Law, B

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

Dugald was ill, and his friend Donald took a bottle of whisky for him. Donald gave the invalid one glass, and said—

Ye'll get anither yin in the morning.

About five minutes elapsed, and then Dogald suddenly exclaimed—

Ye'd better let me hae the ither noo, Donal'; ye hear o' sae mony sudden deaths nooadays.

WANTED THE CREDIT DUE TO HER.

A little girl was caught pulling another little girl's hair, and the mother was anxious to overlook it. So she said:—

Don't you think, dear, it was naughty Satan that put it into your head to pull Elsies' hair?

It may have been, replied the little girl, but kicking her shins was my own idea!

HE DIDN'T OBJECT.

A man who was a bachelor was waiting in the refreshment-room at a large station. It was presided over by a good-looking girl who happened to have red hair. The man asked her if she could oblige him with a match.

With pleasure, if you do not object to a red-headed one, she replied, with such a suggestive, demure smile that she aroused his interest. And now they are a very happy couple.

THE BABY GOT IT ALL RIGHT.

The mistress of the house had been to a concert, and when she returned home she was met by the servant with, Baby was very ill while you were out, mum.

Oh, dear! said Mrs. Youngwife. Is he better?

Oh, yes, mum; he's all right now, but he was bad at first. I found his medicine in the cupboard.

"Good gracious! What have you given the child? There's no medicine in the cupboard."

"Oh, yes, there is; its written on it." And then the girl triumphantly produced a bottle labelled "Kid reviver."

GRAMMAR NO GOOD.

What is the use of a child's going to school to learn mere grammar. Such evidently is the opinion of the mother of a girl whose teacher instructed her to purchase a book on that subject. According to a writer, Lily came back the next day with this explanatory letter:—

"I do not desire for Lily small ingage in grammar, as I prefer her ingage in yuseful studies and can learn her how to spoke and write properly myself. I have went through two grammars, and I can't say as they did me no good. I prefer her ingage in german and drawing and vocal music on the piano."

HOIST WITH THEIR OWN PETARD.

A gentleman possessing a valuable collection of birds' eggs consented to give a short lecture upon them to a provincial scientific society, and on the afternoon preceding his address arranged a number of specimens from his collection on a table in the meeting-hall.

Some young members of the society, thinking to have a joke at the speaker's expense, managed to conceal several carefully prepared dummies among those placed for exhibition.

A large audience gathered to listen to the lecture, and when, after describing in most interesting fashion, several of the rare specimens the lecturer came to the dummies, there was a slight titter from some few young fellows at the back of the hall.

Suddenley they realised that they were laughing too soon, for the speaker took up one of the faked eggs and said:—

Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to call your attention to the production of a biped generally known as the laughing jackass. These eggs are usually found in tropical climes, but as this specimen has been laid here since my visit this afternoon, it is only reasonable to presume that one of the species has found its way into this hall. Let us see if its owner will come to look for it while the lecture is continued!

WIDOW MALONEY'S PIG.

Patrick, said the priest, the Widow Maloney tells me you have stolen one of her finest pigs. Is that so?

Yes, yer honor.

What have you done with it?

Killed it and ate it, yer honor.

Oh, Patrick, when you are brought face to face with the widow and her pig on the Judgment Day, what account will you be able to give of yourself when the widow accuses you of theft?

Did you say the pig would be there, yer riverence? I did.

Well, then, yer riverence, I'll say, Mrs. Maloney, there's yer pig.

ANOTHER CHANCE.

Percy Parkington rose and brushed the dust from his knees. Then, drawing himself up to his full height, he gazed resentfully upon the form of Miss Muriel Muggins, who nonchalantly fanned herself the while.

Very well, Miss Muggins, came in bitter tones from Percy. Oh, very well! You have spurned me, it is true! Indeed, you have spurned me twice! But though despair eats my heart I shall not die! I mean to go into the busy world, I will fight! I will win! My name shall become known, and my riches shall become envied—

Pardon me for interrupting you, Mr Parkington, interjected Miss Muggins, but when you shall have accomplished all that you may try me again.

AMERICAN TITLES.

William Jennings Bryan once joked about the American fondness for titles.

You all know of the colonel, he said, who got his title by inheritance, having married Colonel Brown's widow! But I once met a general who got his title neither by inheritance nor by service, nor by anything you could mention.

General, I said to him, how do you come by this title of yours, anyway?

Why, sir, said he, I passed my youth in the flour trade, and for 27 years was a general miller.

I know another titled man—Judge Green.

Are you, sir, I once asked him, a United States Judge or a Circuit Court Judge.

I ain't neither, he replied, I'm a judge of hoss-racin'.

THE PITY OF IT.

They were travelling peacefully home in their lumbering market-cart when from the shadowy hedge there leapt two unkempt forms. Not much time was wasted in useless talking. The unkempt ones in an earnest and business-like manner went through the pockets of Farmer Williams and his daughter, turned them out of the market-cart and drove off in it themselves.

"Dear, oh dear!" wailed the poor old man. "Here's a nice to do. Horse and cart and money too—all gone. Oh, dear——"

But this faithful daughter was there to comfort him. Not the money, father, dear, she said. I hid the purse in my mouth.

In thy mouth, Lass, cried the old man. Good for thee. But, oh, what a pity thy mother wasn't here. We might ha' saved the horse and cart!

IT WASN'T, BUT IT DID.

One winter, some years ago, a large whale was killed near one of the Atlantic seaports. Its carcase was taken ashore, loaded on two flat cars, and transported far inland, to cities where a whale was a curiosity that people would pay to see. A merchant from a little town, who happened to be in the city on business, went to see it. When he returned home he could talk of nothing else.

You may think you've seen big fish, he said but unless you've come across a whale somewhere you haven't.

How long was it? somebody asked him.

It was mighty close to ninety feet, and about fifteen feet thick. It was the biggest thing I ever saw out of the water that swims in the water.

Well, said the village doctor, you didn't expect to find it a smelt, did you?

No, he answered hesitatingly, but it did just a little.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, to the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England

Try this cover—it's a

MICHELIN

Square Tread

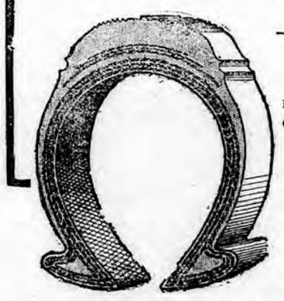
—much stronger than an ordinary plain cover, because it has no joins.

The common practice is to make casing and tread separately, and then stick them together, more or less securely. But the Michelin Square Tread is all one piece—casing and tread are moulded together.

Then there is another difference: The tread is strongly compressed. Consequently a cut has a tendency to close up, rather than to provide a gaping cavity for the lodgment of water and grits.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Send for a copy to-day.



STOCKISTS:

BOMBAY: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Rd.

CALCUTTA: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentinck St.

RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, Ltd., 110 Russa Rd, North

THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

HIRE OR PURCHASE.

BLÜTHNER.
BROADWOOD.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHd. LIPP.
STEINWEG NACHF.

CROWN PIANOS.
CROWN ORGANS,

PIANO-PLAYERS.
PLAYER-PIANOS.

New Pianos from Rs. 550. Second-hand from Rs. 200.

UPRIGHT OR HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.

BUILT SPECIALLY FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM

Descriptive illustrated list on application.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1873. BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY

Why should you worry about the increase of duty when even now CLUB BLEND and HUNTLY BLEND will cost you no more than you paid before for other brands of similar quality? These are two excellent Whiskies which have stood the test of the Indian Market for the last twenty years. You can buy Club Blend, in square bottles with the Old Lamp Trade Mark, at Rs. 2/12/- per bottle, and Huntly Blend, in black dump bottles, at a few annas less. Try them to-night and you will be gratified with the splendid value and fine quality.

Agents:—ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials Europeans Armenians Mahomedans Hindus on all diseases. Those who can doubt convinced are requested to come and Inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief in the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all parts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an Infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 55 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, limbs, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 5 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid an Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, hosting sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh growths in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Prices as follow:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs 5-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY.—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-aches, Leprosy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate, sand ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither pain nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

APPLY to Dr. PALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI of Benares, Hotwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th Februa y 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Termina Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same, and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you tomy friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Govert ment Telegraphs.

4th September, 1908.

THE IDEAL
BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented Bala oil of high medicinal properties cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO, &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots.

THERE IS SATISFACTION INDEED IN ITS USE

Rs. 1-5 per Phial (Post Free).

SIDDHA MAKARADHWAJA.

Compound powder of gold, prepared by scientific process from pure gold, cures all sorts of Fevers, allays Anorexia and Loss of Appetite, dispels all sorts of Neuralgic pain, removes every kind of disorder of the respiratory organs, and regulates and improves the digestive function. It infuses considerable power into the nerves and enables the constitution to bear any amount of strain and trouble. It is the best and potent alterative in the Hindu Pharmacopia.

Price per tolal Rs. 80; A week's measure Rs. 3 only

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, Chemical Society (U.S.A.), &c., &c.
Nos 18-1's 19, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD, CALCUTTA

MAKE YOUR OWN CIGARETTES WITH A.G. Cigarette Paper.
THEY ARE TWICE AS GOOD.
LARGEST SALE IN GT. BRITAIN.
ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR AG TO-DAY.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your Port direct from our Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £8

Tyres and accessories half usual prices.

AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once, enclosing sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 328. LIVERPOOL.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 11.] [BOMBAY, May 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 5-8	5-16	
do. Rentes ...	95 2-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	96 1-4	1-4	
do. Govt. securities...	84 7-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 5-8	1-8	
do. 2 months' lease...	24 3-4	1-8	
do. in New York ...	58 3-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25-30 1-2	01	
do. at Berlin...	20-45 1-2	un	chgd
do. at New York ...	4-86 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 1-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Indian buying.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Madras ... Rs. 10,000 at Is. 4 3-32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£37,000,000	Inc.	£200,000
Public Deposits	...£14,100,000	Unchanged	
Other Deposits	...£37,800,000	Dec.	£2,336,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged	
Other Securities	...£29,400,000	Dec.	£2,700,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,300,000	Inc.	£400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Quiet.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	...
Manchester	Firm but not active.	
Total Sales	...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		500
Imports	...	Nil
Mid Americans	..	8·35—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 1-2 unch'd

Jaffe and Son's White Shirtings B. 10-30 at Rs. 9-10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
8·07	7·93	7·91	7·62	7·14
+01	+01	unchgd	+1-2	unchgd

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·91	6·81	6·86	6·83

Unchanged.

New York Official noon call July 15·65 October 13·01.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	10,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	10,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
Exports to Continent ...	10,000
Spot Cotton—	15·90+15

Futures—Month of July 15·76+17 / Month of Oct. 13·14+13 } Advanced on limited offerings and on commission house buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	...15·79+20
Do. do Oct.	...13·11+19
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	...34 1-4+1-8
Do. Months—May June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Do. Month—Nominal.	
Do. Name of Ports—Nominal.	
Tone of wheat.—Firmer.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	...33 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Buyers &c.—Sellers.—Easier.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...35 unchgd
Do. Month—	
Buyers &c.—Value.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship	44 1-2—
Do. Months—May-June.	1-4
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	47—1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...41—1-2
Do. Months—June-July—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.	
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...71 1-2+5-8
Do. Months—June-July—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...67 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4-14—Value. Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...£ 65 3-4
Yellow Metal	...d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£5 9-16

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 10s.

ARRIVALS—
"Glanmor."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	...13 6 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...July-Aug.
Tone—Barely supported.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...12 6—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	...May.
Tone—No business.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...10 6 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Quiet and little doing.	
B A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14-8—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...May-August.
Tone—Quiet.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11-6—Value.
Months of Shipments	...May
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	May-June—10 5 1-4—Value.
Do do.	June-July—10 4 1-2—Value.
	July-Dec—10 4 1-2—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	May-June—10 6 3-4—Value.
Do. do.	June-July—10-6—Value.
	July-Dec—10-6—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	May-June—11-6 —Value.
Do. do.	June-July—11 7 1-2—Value.
	July-Dec—11 7 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	May-June—11 7 1-2—Value.
Do. do.	June-July—11-9—Value.
	July-Dec—11 9—Value.
General Tone—Still very little doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS:

FRIDAY EVENING.] [12TH May, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
24 Boxes Bulns..	16,35,840	London	National Bank
2 do do...	1,53,600	do	Mercantile Bank
2 do do...	1,53,600	do	International Bank
121 Bars Silver	2,25,000	do	do
1 Box Bulns...	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
1 do do...	76,800	do	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 10th May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	71	81,062
B B and C I Railway ...	54	63,843

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance, and Private Bills are scarce though 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' credits can be done for next mail, and possibly for this mail. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d. to 7-3d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 3-4
Shanghai "	...177 3-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 3-16 for Cash and 96 1-4 for the Settlement, and has remained quiet but steady during the day with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	96	3 0
Settlement	... Rs.	96	4 0

BULLION :—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London advanced 1-8 for ready to 24 5-8 and 1-8 for delivery in two months to 24 3-4. New York was 1-4 up at 53 3-8. The local market opened at 62 5-8 and has remained steady. Bar Gold is s eady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs:	24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	"	62 10 0
" 1st settlement	...	"	62 10 0
" 2nd Settlement..		"	62 13 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 1 crore, 10·10 lakhs Bills were allotted at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 89·90 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d., tenderers receiving 30 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 1 crore and 10 thousand, and for next week the amount to be offered is reduced to 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 21st April and comes with the mail of the 28th April brings £180,000 bar gold and £90,000 silver for Bombay, add the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 3,70,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 1,10,000
Madras ...	...	... " 2,60,000
Total...		... " 8,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 28th April comes with the mail of the 5th May brings £200,000 bar gold, £110,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 2,50,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 1,50,000
Madras ...	...	... " 4,50,000
Total...		... " 8,50,000

The steamer which left London on 5th May and comes with the mail of the 12th May brings £150,000 bar gold and £50,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 4,30,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 1,20,000
Madras ...	...	... " 5,40,000
Total...		... " 10,90,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase, Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	30,81,000
Other Deposits ...	27,15,000	.....
Sundries ...	2,71,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	2,01,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	48,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	5,27,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	6,43,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	2,90,000
Bullion ...	23,000	.....
Balance with other Banks.	1,81,000	.....
Sundries ...	14,000	.....
Cash ...	9,95,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	64,830	55,373	+ 9,457
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 11th May.	3,020,589	2,810,443	+210,854
Shipments for the week Europe ...	23,591	29,120	— 5,619
China ...			
Japan ...	13,532	28,566	—15,034
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	37,033	57,686	—20,653
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 11th May Europe ...	682,943	863,190	—180,248
China ...	12,355	87,183	— 74,828
Japan ...	433,283	718,616	—285,333
Coast Ports ...	2,879	2,801	— 922
Total...	1,155,459	1,696,790	—541,333
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	23,899	23,693	+ 206
China ...			
Japan ...	10,026	277	+ 9,749
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 22nd April 1911—6,970 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 29th February 1911—2,809 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	5,379	379,769	419,679
Central India... ...	3,585	139,430	194,322
Barsee and Nagar ...	2,475	103,011	254,478
Berar	5,172	325,915	506,990
Central Provinces ...	2,626	138,095	288,435
Total Comras ...	22,137	1,084,820	1,663,905
Dholleras	14,199	174,097	185,006
Broach	11,447	200,962	271,120
Compta and Dharwar.	10,931	91,567	125,076
Westerns	1,200	7,735	17,033
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	925	289,944	403,743
Bengals (Rajputana)...	3,614	107,114	99,727
Sind	177	52,635	40,081
Persian	170	1,935	3,467
American	.....	5,956	750
Egyptian	.....	1,373	377
Other sorts	20	391	138
Total ...	64,830	2,020,589	3,810,443

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 20th April, 1911	2,020,589
	2,270,589
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 12th April, 1911...	1,155,459
	1,115,130
Afloat —	33,925
	1,081,205
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail,...	479,789
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 13th April, 1910 ...	601,416
Difference since last week	+ 6,577

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has ruled steady throughout the week with only very moderate sales, chiefly of 16's and 20's. At the close a quieter tone prevails.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai	1,500 bales.
Unsold stock at Do	40,000 "
Fortnightly sales from Hongkong	2,000 "
Unsold stock at Do	28,000 "
Exchange at Hongkong	Rs. 134 3-4
" " Shanghai	" 179

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	64,830	bales.
Wheat	1,82,370	owts.
Linseed	2,65,081	"
Rapeseed	53,931	"
Gingellyseed	2,146	"
Poppyseed	53,558	"
Groundnuts...	12285	"
Castorseed	43,331	"
Rice	1,13,184	"
Myrabollams.	23,823	"
Cottonseed	97,910	"
Mowrasseed	250	"
Gram	16,284	"
Joowar	3,024	"
Maize	2,140	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
There has been a further sharp advance in the American markets in the July position, and in old crop months in Liverpool. As is natural after so sharp a rise, there has been some unloading to secure profits, but there is still considerable strength in the market, and though we may see a slight reaction, it is probable that a higher range of values will rule later on. In New Crop months there have been some fluctuations on weather reports, and prices show some improvement on the week. From private telegrams to hand during the week it appears that some replanting will be necessary in parts of the cotton belt. At the close the American markets are again steadier and the rise continues.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures July ...	15·21	15·76	+·55
" Oct. ...	12·90	13·14	+·24
Spot	15 35	15·90	+·55
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	15·27	15·79	+·52
" Oct. ...	12·87	13 11	+·24
Spot ...	15 1-4	15 3-8	+1 8
Liverpool—			
Futures Apl.-May	7·90	8·07	+·17
" June-July	7·82	7·98	+·16
" Oct.-Nov.	6·91	6·94	+·03
Spot ...	8·28	8 35	+·07

In spite of the advance in the Home markets, there has been little change in the position locally. Small fluctuations have occurred and though rates are quoted Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 higher, the business passing during the week has been extremely small. The market has been in no way tested. Sellers have been trying to place a hundred bales or so here and there, but were a buyer of a line of any description to come out, he would probably have to pay several rupees over ruling quotations to put his business through. As it is, however, the market is in a moribund condition so far as contracts are concerned.

For ready cotton there has been a small to moderate demand, and the daily turnover at Colaba has seldom exceeded 3,000 bales. Cotton is now being warehoused for the monsoon, and many small holders are anxious to part with their stocks rather than incur warehousing charges. Buyers have therefore been readily met. Rates have been somewhat irregular, but on the whole are rather steadier.

Receipts for the week have again been in excess of the corresponding week last year, and the total deficiency has been reduced to 790,000 bales.

LATER.

The market has been quiet but steady to-day with little enquiry for ready and practically nothing doing in contracts. Closing prices are as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	...	Rs.	360 May
Do do Khandesh...	...	"	311 do
F G do do ...	...	"	299 do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	...	"	320 do
Do do Bengals ...	...	"	307-8 do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	...	"	363 do
Do H G Westerns ...	...	"	341 do
Do M G do ...	...	"	316 do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	...	Rs.	311 March
Fully Good H G Bengals	...	"	249 Jany.
Fine M G Bengal	...	"	275 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 1,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8 12	8·03	7·95	7·67
+05	+05	+05	+05

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·19	6·99	6·93	6·91	6·91
+05	+05	+05	+05	+05

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady, not to say firm, during the past week, and the following business is reported :—

ANTWERP:—June 15s. 6d. s. and c.; July 14s. 6d. s. and c. June wheat 17s.

DUNKIRK:—May 19s. and 19s. 6d. wheat; June 17s. wheat.

GENOA:—May 18s. seeds.

A fairly large business was put through at the above rates.

We quote :—

	May.	June.
Antwerp	...17s 3, 17s 6d c, 18s 6d w	16s 3, 16s 6d c 17s w
Dunkirk	...17s 6d s, 18s c, 19s w	16s 6d s, 17s c 17s w
Havre ...	No quotation.	16s 6d s, 17s c
Hull ...	No quotation.	14s light seeds
Liverpool	...16s 3, 16s 6d c,	16s 3, 16s 6d c
Marseilles	...16s 3, 16s 6d c	16s 3, 16s 6d c
Genoa	...17s 6d s, 18s c, 18s 6d w	16s 3, 16s 6d c, 17s w
Hamburg	...17s 6d s, 18s c	16s 3, 17s w
Amsterdam	...18s 6d May-June.	

F. P.—15s 6d July, 6d extra cotton, 6d extra Dunkirk, Havre and Hamburg.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is firm with a large business doing. A considerable amount of business, both in ready and forward, has also been done during the week at advancing prices, and the margin between the ready and "Sutta" rates has been reduced to normal. The reason of this is not far to seek. "Sutta" bulls were selling freely to cover profits, and shippers were getting free orders to buy. Had it not been for this heavy selling and the large shipments for this month, prices would have gone much higher than the present ruling rates, but for later shipments a considerable advance in values is inevitable.

We quote :

Ready bold ...	Rs.	12	4 0 B. T.
"Sutta" May ...	Rs.	12	15 0 R. T.
"Sutta" September ...	Rs.	13	6 0 "
Sutna ready...	Rs.	12	9 6 "
Small ready...	Rs.	12	6 6 "

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady with a fair amount of business passing.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi ...	Rs.	7	3 0 B. T.
Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	7	1 0 "
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	Rs.	6	7 14 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
We have no change to report in this market which has ruled quiet with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	51	8 0
Mimbara ...	Rs.	52	8 0
Yellow Hingangat ...	Rs.	57	0 0
Black Kutaf ...	Rs.	43	8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Prices have advanced, and the market is steady at the close as under.

We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	12	1 0 to 12 2 0 B.T.
May ...	Rs.	12	12 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Market quiet but steady with a moderate business.

We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	7	1 0 R. T.
Forward ...	Rs.	35	0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Market quiet.
We quote :—
Ready... ... Rs. 22 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Market quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	43	0 0
Small...	Rs.	41	8 0

MOWRASEED :—
Market firm, fair demand.
We quote :—
July August... Rs. 7 2 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—
During the past week a good line of Karachi wheat for September delivery has been sold to the bazaar by shippers, probably on Karachi account. Native sentiment is bullish as they do not expect a favourable monsoon. Local mills are buying freely. Exporters have bought a small line of Delhi wheat. Arrivals up country are increasing, and we look for a larger business in the near future.

We quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	4	14 0 R. T
60 per cent Delhi...	"	4	13 0
White Cawnpore ...	"	4	12 0
White Delhi Aug.-Sept....	"	5	5 0
Karachi Aug.-Sept....	"	5	3 0

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues steady. The very high prices asked by makers tend to support bazaar rates, though the up-country demand is not what it should be.

GREY GOODS :—The demand is steadily improving and prices are firm with a hardening tendency.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is quiet but prices are steady. Plague is still said to be responsible for the not very satisfactory demand.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market continues unchanged. No demand is forthcoming at present. Dealers are bringing some good although prices are high on account of the distant shipment which makers offer.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is steady and the demand in the local bazaar is fair.

DHOOTIES :—The market is quiet with a very moderate demand. A small business is being done.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Copper is quieter at Home and prices are slightly weaker. Yellow Metal is unchanged. The market here is very quiet and there is nothing doing. Stocks are still very large.

PETROLEUM.

		per case
Snowflake Brand...150° American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150° American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75° Abel Atcan	"	4 12 2
Davoe's Brilliant ... 76° Abel, Atcan	"	4 8 2
Monkey ...125° American	"	4 8 2
		per 2 tins
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°	"	3 10 0
White Camelia in tins...125°	"	3 10 0
Tiger Brand in tins...125°	"	3 10 0
Camel Brand in tins...125°	"	3 10 0
		per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins.125°	Rs.	3 0 0

Unsteady.
The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex Godown Price. Delivery Charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	... 5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukke." per two tins	... 4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	... 3	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	... 3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	... 2	14	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	... 0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	... 0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	... 0	4	0

SHARES.

The market has kept steady and active with a fair amount of business reported during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,677 1-2; Bank of India's to Rs. 68 to Rs. 681-2; Indian Specie Bank shares have declined to Rs. 50; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 9 1-2; Bank of Burma's Rs. 136 and Credit Bank shares at Rs. 9 3-4. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown have been put through at Rs. 260 C.D.; All India United Insurance Co. shares at Rs. 12 1-2; Badham Pile's at Rs. 89; and Bombay Burma Trading Co. have improved to Rs 562 1-2. A big lot of Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. ordinary shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs 129 and preference shares are at about Rs. 169; Bombay Ice Manufacturing shares have declined to Rs. 17; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 280 and preferences shares have been placed at Rs. 285; Central India Mining Co. shares at Rs. 28; Marshland Price and Co. preference shares have declined to Rs. 90; Port Canning, after touching Rs. 840 have closed at Rs. 837 1-2; Shivrajpur's are steady at Rs. 16 3-4; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares after touching Rs. 6,5 1-2 have declined to Rs. 64 1-2; preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 158, and deffered shares at Rs. 99; and Treacher's are steady at Rs. 530. In Press Companies there is very little doing. Mofussil's are at about Rs. 842 1-2 to Rs. 845; Indian Cotton at Rs. 135; and New Berar's are steady at Rs. 535. In Mill Companies, Bombay United have improved to Rs. 320; Century Mill shares to Rs. 190: Central India's to Rs. 1,730; Colaba Land, after touching Rs. 1,105 have closed at Rs. 1,155; Crescent's are at and about Rs. 65; David's are unchanged at Rs. 375; Framjee Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,300; Finlay Mill shares are steady at Rs. 235; Jamshed's have advanced to Rs. 150; Khattau Makanji are steady at Rs. 745; Kohinoor's are at and about Rs. 640; Leopold's have declined to Rs. 54; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,375; Manockji Petit are unchanged at Rs. 2,650; New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 165; New City of Bombay are at Rs. 725; and Standard's at Rs. 910. Swadeshi's have improved to Rs 1,050; Vishnu Cotton Mill's ordinary shares have declined to Rs 500 and preference shares to Rs. 605. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley have been put through at Rs. 480; Amritsar-Patti's at Rs. 124; Ahmedabad-Dholka's at Rs. 120; Ahmedabad-Prantej at Rs. 612 1-2 and Sind Light Railway new shares at Rs. 123. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1910-1911 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Mar. 1911—			
Weight in ounces..	724641	48073	676568
Value in rupees...	44348145	2743980	41604165
To the end of the month of Mar, 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	4528831	693378	3842943
Value in rupees ..	278909967	39163969	239755993
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Mar. 1911—			
Weight in ounces.	5201552	437194	4714358
Value in rupees...	8950758	984488	7966270
To the end of the month of Mar. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	69499738	14336030	55163703
Value in rupees....	118810596	32130652	86679944
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Mar 1911—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	53238903	3728468	49570435
To the end of the month of Mar. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	397720563	71284621	326435942

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of Mar. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	2639067	2639037
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	1272173	605101	1877279
Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Purchased bullion received for Government coinage ...	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	.....	.....
Defective coins(New Five Cents) received for remitting from Straits Government ...	.....	.....	.....
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Mar. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars ...	.....	14634227	14634227
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	13378329	7874155	21452484
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....
Bullion purchased for Government coinage...	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	101010	101010
Defective coins(New Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government ...	.....	114969	114969
Defective coins(New Five Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government ...	.....	18279	18279
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Mar. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	442322	442322
Five cents (Tale) ...	.....	58794	58794
Rupees ...	548909	.....	548909
Ten cents (Tale) ...	.....	.....	.....
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	470012	453537	923549
Twenty cents (Tale).	.....	.....	.....
	Coined and Examined. To end of the month of Mar. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	5552910	5552910
Ten cents (Tale) ...	.....	8739800	8739800
Rupees ...	8000142	7242454	15242596
Five cents (Tale)...	.....	1560419	1560419
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)...	5897399	875406	6662805
Twenty cents (Tale)..	.....	3084365	3084365

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

COX AND CO.

Balance Sheet, 8th April 1911.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital, Authorised and Issued... 1,000 4 per. cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of 100 each, fully paid ...	100,000	0	0			
2,500 Ordinary Shares of £100 each, fully paid ...	250,000	0	0			
				350,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund				50,000	0	0
To Current, Deposit, & other Accounts				3,698,223	3	9
To Circular Notes				1,186	0	0
To Acceptances for Customers ...				15,579	3	3
				£4,114,987	7	0

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By English Government Stocks ...	693,150	0	0			
By India, Colonial, and Corporation Stocks	334,308	13	11			
				1,027,458	13	11
By Cash at Bankers and on hand ...	503,157	18	2			
By Cash at Call and at Short Notice...	300,000	0	0			
				803,157	18	2
By Advances to Customers and Bills Receivable ...

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE MOROCCAN REVOLT.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The news concerning Morocco is sensibly better to-day. There is no sign of a further attack by the rebels on Fez, and it is permissible to hope that the city will be able to hold out until the arrival of the flying column now advancing to its aid under Major Bremond at the Sultan's request. Happily, also the prolonged rains which doubled the difficulties of the expedition have ceased; and the French Charge d'Affaires at Tangier reports the condition and "moral" of the troops as excellent. An interesting Reuter despatch published in the papers to-day also describes the English lady missionaries at Fez as displaying the calm courage of their race under the difficult circumstances. Meanwhile, the growls of a section of the German Press continue to reverberate. They, however, find no echo of any importance elsewhere; and the news from Madrid is distinctly reassuring. The agitation started there of a repudiation of the Government's "entente" with France in Moroccan matters has received no countenance from Senor Canalejas, who has informed the Madrid correspondent of the "Times" that the Cabine regard the French intentions with "entire equanimity," and have no reason to doubt the good faith of the French Foreign Officer's declarations in the matter.

THE NEW BISHOP.

The appointment of Dr. Burge, the Headmaster of Winchester College, to be Bishop of Southwark, will be regarded by the man in the street as a somewhat speculative one. He is young for a Bishop—under fifty; he has only been ordained fourteen years; and his predilections and antipathies in the matter of High, Low, and Broad are practically unknown. On the whole, however, the man in the street as he reflects on these facts will probably conclude that they are rather in Dr. Burge's favour than otherwise, as suggesting a fresher enthusiasm than is sometimes possible after a long career in a certain field of work, and also an impartial attitude towards the various schools of thought in the Church, all three of which are fully represented in the South London diocese. The marked success of Dr. Burge's ten years at Winchester, both personally and as an administrator, offers a more definite promise of his suitability for the high office to which he has now been promoted. The cases are numerous in the English episcopate of great headmasters making great Bishops and Archbishops; and the powers of industry, sympathy, and organization requisite in the one case are very much those needed in the other. On the whole, therefore, there seems every reason for confident hope that the new appointment will prove an important service to the Church and to one of the most interesting and difficult of its Sees.

THE TEACHERS OF EMPIRE.

One of the indications of the way in which the Imperial spirit is spreading is the increased attention given to the Imperial Education Conference, which opens to-day, as compared with its predecessor of four years ago. Like so many other manifestations of the higher patriotism, it took its rise in 1907 from an unofficial source, the League of the Empire and has so made its mark as to oblige the Government to take the initiative this time in calling it together and provide it with official premises at Whitehall. Let us hope that in assembling at the offices of the Board of the Education, and under the aegis of the Government the Conference will neither be formalised by the one nor flattered out by the other. Lord Curzon some time ago enlarged in his eloquent way on the theme which Mr. Mackinder, M. P., has taken for the subject of the opening paper to-day, the teaching of geography from the Imperial standpoint. No one who has not mastered the problems of distance, either by study of travel, can make allowance for the inevitable differences in outlook and political opinion that attach to divisions of longitude and geographical isolation. The same applies to delimitations of race when it comes to considering the problems of history and the respective claims of science and the constructive arts in an efficient modern curriculum. All things are to be settled and co-ordinated by free and open discussion, and result of the Conference, with the help of a little salutary neglect on the part of Ministers, cannot fail to be one of the greatest benefit to the Empire at large.

ROSES V. PLUMES.

On the eve of the national feast, St. George's Day, one ventures to put in a plea with the gentle sex to wear flowers instead of plumes, and the rose by preference. We have a prospect of a flourishing season, of roses, and, even if our own crop fails, the demands, which Coronation year entails for decorative purposes will more than warrant extra importations from abroad. Flowers are the one commodity which, when it comes to wholesale quantities, defy the arbitrary sway of a climate like ours. As we cannot grow all the roses we require, nor yet import them from our Colonies, the best we can do is to put up with the supply from farms which our enterprise has helped to establish elsewhere, and console our patriotism by wearing them instead. The suggestion, and it cannot be unwelcome in this year of all years, is wrung from one partly by the growing movement in favour of the Plumage Bill. One is very certain that her Majesty harbours the same feeling that Queen Alexandra has expressed—of revulsion against anything tending to the destruction of life for the sake of vanity. Sir Harry Johnston, who knows something of the slaughter that goes on in the darker hinterlands, returns to the charge this morning, and from the same intimate acquaintance with the facts, warns that one will some day have to pay the penalty of this wanton elimination of the very antidote that nature has provided against the many insect pests that torment mankind. One is sure that if a league were formed for wearing of roses in Coronation year, it would be popular.

A RARITY IN "WILDFOWL."

The story of the ugly duckling seems an appropriate fable to turn into reality at the Zoo, and though this sort of surprise is familiar enough in these topsy-turvy times, it does not occur very often in the region of hard-and-fast classification which we know as natural history. In Hanover square, where the Royal Zoologists keep their archives, they will show you all the nations of the earth zoologically speaking, and almost try to persuade you, as Faust said, that there is nothing more to know. Yet species keep on turning up in remote places and these learned gentlemen are continually lecturing on novelties. This time the all surprising "find" has turned up, not in the centre of Africa, but in the heart of Regent's Park. An uncouth amphibian that has been enjoying a life of what Mr. Asquith would call "sloppiness" turns out to be a rarity unguessed. Some savants pointed to his fins and said he was a Ross's seal others discoursed upon his habits, and pronounced him something else. It now turns out that his nose is lengthening "visibly," and in little or no time he will be a full-blown sea elephant. One hope they will break the tidings to him gently, for one dare swear that, like the rest of us, his ambitions run counter to his state of life.

DUBLIN CITIZENS AND THE KING.

The disorders in Dublin last evenig at the meeting called for the purpose of forming a citizens' reception committee in view of the visit of the King and Queen will not surprise any one. The Irishman loves a fight. It is part of his nature. Rather than see any meeting pass off with the dull orderliness of an English function of the kind, he will even obstruct a speaker with whose views he is in sympathy. Besides, whatever may happen in the future, there will probably always be a section of the Dublin population who, remembering what Henry II. did for Ireland, will be eager to "trail his coat" in the presence of the King of England. However, the meeting achieved its principal object. The reception committee was duly formed, and will no doubt be able to play a worthy part in the forthcoming loyal welcome of their Majesties. The attitude which the majority of the Corporation of Dublin has adopted with regard to the Royal visit has made a bad impression on most Irishmen, no matter what their political views may be; and the general desire throughout the country is that the King and Queen shall have no less hearty a welcome than those which never failed Queen Victoria or King Edward. And that desire is by this time fairly sure of a happy fulfilment.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Ermouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath, Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

BENGER'S FOOD

is for Infants and Invalids and for those whose digestive powers have become weakened by illness or advancing age.

If the digestive functions, however weak, can do any work at all they should be given work to do *to the extent of their powers.* In the easy process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's can be regulated to give this work with extreme nicety.

The "British Medical Journal" says—"Benger's Food has, *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S NEW BOOKLET deals with the most common doubts and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is sent post free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

B23

THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes:—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems; they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes:—That the Pearls are giving excellent result Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 1-4-0 per bottle of 25
Pills. V. P. charge extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 150. Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

BARGAINS IN PIANOS

S. ROSE & CO., have about 50 SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire and offered at Low Prices to clear. All are guaranteed sound and are sent out—good Conditions, Prices: Rs. 175 to 1,350. Also a few genuine PIANOLAS from Rs. 25.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE-NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE, Rs. 6.

THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES, *From the Dangerous Tropical Sun,* AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE

Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians,

ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Offices in the East:—

CAIRO,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON,

BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.) Telephone No. 1827.

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S
POWDER
Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Moths, etc.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Electric Printing Works

ARE NOW

Replete with an Extensive Stock

OF

PLANT & MATERIAL

AND THE

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

SPECIALITY.

Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Account Book, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books., etc.

Expedition and Accuracy Guaranteed.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

Memorials, Petitions, Illuminated Addresses, etc.

All Business Communications should be Addressed to

The General Manager

BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED,

2, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A Description of some of its Historic Sites, By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

A Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists.

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

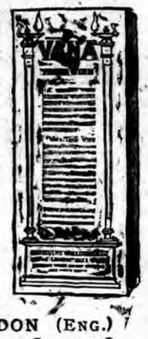
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

'VANA' TONIC WINE

(TRADE MARK)

An ideal vitaliser for body and brain. A powerful restorative for weak nerves, depressed spirits and lack of energy. Makes mental and physical exertion a pleasure and pleasure doubly enjoyable.



SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

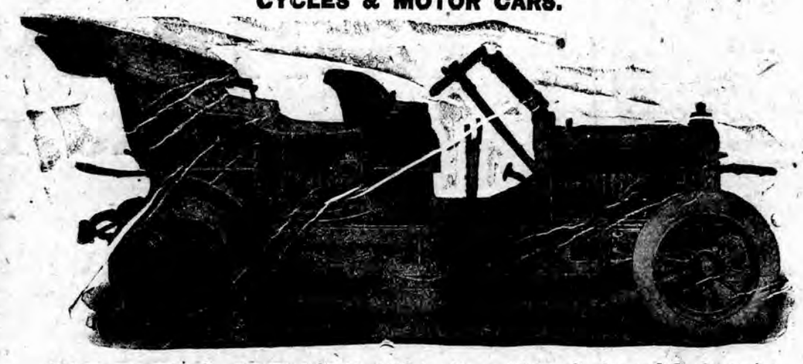
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI

BX 129

OUR MOTTO IS

"SECOND TO NONE."

WE ARE THE LEADING FIRM IN INDIA FOR CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES & MOTOR CARS.



We are Agents for the World's Best Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Cycles; *viz*:
De Dion Bouton, Renault, Humber, Itala, Rover and the Six Cylinder Standard Cars;
Humber, Motosacoche and Wearwell Motor Cycles;
and
Sunbeam, Humber, Singer, Wearwell and Kaiser-i-Hind Cycles.

We stock Dunlop, Michelin and Continental Tyres and a varied assortment of Cycle and Motor Accessories.

Please send for our 1910 Catalogues.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF

LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.

Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wires Rope Cranes, Lifting Jacks Hoisting raps, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 723

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHD MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Thermos Decanter

Iced Drinks keep icy cold for 24 hours, without ice or chemicals of any kind.

Saves expense of ice, and trouble of refrigerator. Simple and reliable. Cold drinks always cold.

The Thermos Decanter is so made that it keeps iced drinks icy cold for 24 hours, in the intensest heat, without ice or refrigerator. Heat cannot penetrate the sides of the Decanter.

COLD—WITHOUT ICE

BUY IT AT ONCE.
HALF-PINT, PINT AND QUART SIZES.

FROM ALL JEWELLERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS AND STORES

Wholesale only:
A. E. GUTMANN & CO., 8 LONG LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL FOR THE HAIR

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens**, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair**. It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

Opp. Government Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents **Free Services** of a **Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon** from **Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.**

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has **TWENTY YEARS'** experience in **SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.**

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M V O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

Stephens'

Ribbons

AND

Carbon

For Typewrit

APIOLINE

CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

PARIS
8, rue Vivienne

Sold by all Chemists

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of youthful debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 84 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

ASTHMA

Why suffer when—

LALKALA

will give you instant relief

EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS FOR HAY FEVER AND CROUP

Recommended by the Medical Profession

In Cigarettes or Papers, price Rs. 2 per Box, net.

SURE SAFE PLEASANT

Obtainable from **KEMP & CO.**, *Chemists, BOMBAY.*

Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers—LUNDY, WILSON & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH puts in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English make). Sold everywhere. For free Sample, send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

MARTIN'S.

"APIOL & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Beware of spurious sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 8s. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Frenchurch Street, London E. C.